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NATIONAL
AND
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

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No. XIV.
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STATE OF BRITISH INDIA.

EMPIRE, like all sublunary things, is subject to laws which tend to diminish the value attributed to it by mankind. The tree which most widely extends its branches is most liable to injury from the storm. The family which is composed of the greater number of members is most exposed to sickness or accident in some of its connections. The nation which possesses authority over dependencies in regions the most remote from each other, is most likely to experience the inconveniences of clashing interests, and to suffer under the difficulties of attempting to reconcile contrarieties. It was boastingly said of the dominions of the king of Spain that "they were so considerable in extent and situation, that the sun was constantly rising on one part or other of them:" but, those who gloried in this vast empire, forgot that the sun was also constantly setting to other parts of it; and that darkness followed light, as a law of nature, whether these provinces acknowledged the jurisdiction of a foreign master or of a native prince.

If government be instituted for the happiness of mankind, Ambition by grasping at dominions too extensive, counteracts the purposes for which government is instituted. Ambition is the fever of the human mind; and when this malady rises to delirium, as we have seen it in our days, it becomes injurious to the individual, and to all on whom he imposes

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his yoke. Length of time may effect, by incidents to which it gives birth, an augmentation of empire, without attaching blame to governors who are called by succession to accept the office of Fathers of nations. Hereditary kings receive by events accessions of territory which it is neither their duty nor their interest, nor that of the people over whom they reign to reject; and when the reputation of a sovereign for integrity and clemency is established, when foreigners look up to him as capable of ruling them but incapable of oppressing them; when they see him exercise his power in repelling enemies and protecting his subjects, it is not wonderful that his dominions should be increased by the voluntary submission of provinces not originally his own.

But among the various causes of increase of empire, that by which the British provinces in the eastern world were obtained is among the most singular. Originally a company of merchants traded as an association to shores so remote, that they desired a place of security for their fleets, which were exposed to the numerous disasters of a tedious voyage. With this they were long contented; but a rival company, subjects of another nation, not satisfied with the same accommodations, sought to derive a revenue from the territories over which they obtained authority, through the weakness of the princes who governed them. By expelling these rivals, the British company acquired dominions, and gradually, with a view to exclude rivalship completely, they have extended their authority over regions at first scarcely known to them by name, and over provinces, of which the population is estimated at many millions of men. But the same law of nature rules over these acquisitions, as over all other empires; the more extensive they be, the more are they exposed to disquiets. In proportion as

a greater number of officers is requisite to discharge the duties of superintendence, the greater is the variety of temper, talent, inclination, expectation, attachment, patriotism, and sense of moral obligation.

In proportion as provinces are added to provinces, army must be added to army to defend them. Hence arise complex operations, jealousies between the civil power and the military force, suspicions, calumnies, heart-burnings, and, at length, discord waves her torch and inflames the whole system.

Such is the natural course of events. Political wisdom may sometimes postpone their consummation to a distant period: but political wisdom is not to be entailed by descent; and the error of a descendant may annul the most sagacious appointments of a predecessor.

Britain has wisely deprived her Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, of much of that character of sovereignty which had been conferred on them by events. It was not to be supposed, that merchants were qualified to be kings: that a company of merchants would always elect from their body those most able to regulate state affairs: that a mercantile association in Europe, could be competent to exercise acts of sovereignty in Asia; or that the weakness inseparable from a government of which the centre and source was distant half across the globe, could escape the penetration of native princes, and unwilling subjects.

It was indeed true, that Britain possessed advantages to which she is indebted, for having so long preserved the ascendancy she had acquired. There is in the breast of her sons a strong predilection for their native land; a love of those social enjoyments in which that land abounds; a lively recollection of the domesticities of early life, and

All the various charities

Of father, son, and brother—

In fact, scarcely any of the better class of Britons went to India with design of spending the whole of life in that country: their intention was, to obtain wealth, to remit it home, and to enjoy it at home. To this feeling Britain has hitherto owed the secure possession of her Indian provinces: on this feeling they depend at this moment. Whenever a number of her sons in India determine to make it their sole abode, and to

transfer their affections to the country in which they are settled—then will British supremacy begin to totter, and yield to those laws which diminish the value attributed by mankind to sublunary things.

We confess that, with those politicians whom we consider as being the best informed, we had looked with a suspicious eye, on that half-caste breed, which being the offspring of European fathers and Indian mothers, combined the vigorous constitution of one parent with the natural connections of the other. These may know their mothers; but not always their fathers. These are therefore allied to India; but only distantly related to Britain. They are seldom so well provided for in life as may induce them to sacrifice ambition to content; and they have many opportunities for rendering efficient those talents for which they are beholden to their parentage.

Yet evil may not originate in that quarter from which we expect it. Our safety may prove our danger. Those whom we regard as most attached to us, and to whom we feel ourselves to be most attached, may be the persons whose conduct shall tend more effectually to burst the bonds of amity between the parent state, and her colonies, than that of those in whom nature has implanted no sense of such bonds, no feelings of European home, no recollections of Britain.

Distant, very distant be the time, when our countrymen shall banish from their minds the distinguishing characters of Britons; when they shall harden their hearts against the sensations of patriotism, and the anguish of separation from the parent stock. Yet among the number of youths of all descriptions, which have left Britain for India, there cannot but have been some whose attachment to their native land was feeble, and who preferred the immediate gratifications of personal ambition to those attending a sense of duty well discharged, and the congratulations of their friends on honourable and well merited success.

We do not know that such is the character of any individual attached to any particular division of our army in India; but having by observation become but too well acquainted with the prevailing maxims of these revolutionary times, we have hinted at general principles; yet without applying them to specific objects.

The public has lately been thrown into an unpleasant consternation, at the report of an insubordination of that part of the Indian army which was stationed at Madras, and the neighbouring provinces. This was the seat of the small grant originally vested by the native princes in the East-India Company. We are old enough to remember when the army in this district assumed the dangerous authority of removing the civil governor (Lord Pigot) and of placing another at the head of affairs. Those who were implicated in that violence were afterwards brought to trial in this country; — we heard their sentence pronounced. It was hoped that the subordination of the army to the civil authorities was from that time completely established; but late events appear to shew the contrary. It is well to know that the then Commander in Chief (Sir Robert Fletcher) had a seat in the Council; and that the Council itself was the scene of dispute, though the military power was employed to suspend and arrest Lord Pigot. On the present occasion a reference to our table of the prices of the public funds, will discover the fluctuations in the value of India stock and bonds; and in the public opinion, accordingly.

It is well known, that the expences of India have been an object of anxiety to those entrusted with their administration; and that economy was the general intention of the Company and its authorities. In pursuance of this object, enquiries had been made in India, as to what particulars were most susceptible of this advantage: and several improvements have been made. In the course of these enquiries, application was made, *in confidence*, to an officer of the Madras army, for his opinion on certain subjects in his department. He gave this opinion, as became him; but by means of a death, the paper which he communicated with *privacy*, fell into the hands of a person who was not aware of that injunction, and who therefore spoke of it, with little or no reserve. The consequence was, that copies of it got abroad: some of the observations contained in it were thought derogatory to the honour of certain officers commanding corps: these complained that such insinuations should be listened to, and the privation of some allowances, in the shape of expences incurred while on march, being felt, or feared, gave occasion to expressions of

resentment. The complaint preferred to the governor and council was answered by a reprimand. These differences proceeded to overt acts: the officers who signed remonstrances, and circulated such papers for signature, were marked: the officer who forwarded these representations was placed under arrest by one party, was released by another party. The general commanding the army was implicated; and with several other officers in high situations was removed, and ordered to Europe, to answer for his proceedings. The same spirit, however, remained and prevailed; the civil government lost its authority over the military, and the latter withdrew their troops from their regular cantonments to a place of strength, at which they made a stand, and where, it is said, they continue in a state of resistance.

The subordinate instances of complaint, of disobedience, or of animosity, may be learned sufficiently for our purpose, from the following letter of Lord Minto governor general, and the Council of the Bengal presidency, to Sir G. H. Barlow governor, and the Council of Fort St. George: but the question of opposition between the civil and military powers, appears to us to be of such great moment in reference to our affairs in India, that we have thought it our duty to put the public in possession of an opinion of the highest Indian authority, in which it is canvassed with great strength of mind and reasoning.

Wisdom and force united render each other more than doubly strong: wisdom and force at variance weaken each other incalculably. We heartily wish that accounts may speedily arrive of the adjustment of these differences; but, in our judgment, the means of any adjustment, that can be available and permanent, are to be sought in cool deliberation, and in a well-settled plan; not in hasty overtures, or temporary arrangements. As this event is not in all its parts before the public; and as different opinions are entertained and promulgated respecting it; we consider a due reserve as becoming in us. We therefore close this introduction by extracting the following sentiments of Col. Stuart, who was the military officer second in command, and the person who actually arrested Lord Pigot: Sir Robert Fletcher, the Commander in Chief being

ill. At that time, this department of Indian government was a scene of confusion, not less illegal than that which we are now called on to record. This happened in August, 1776.

I cannot close this narrative without adding my satisfaction at having had an opportunity, in presence of the Council and of all the officers of the garrison assembled on the 24th at night, to DECLARE MY SENTIMENTS UPON THE NATURE OF A FREE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, THAT IT CONSISTED IN THE DUE SUBORDINATION OF THE MILITARY TO THE CIVIL POWER. THIS DECLARATION I MADE IN THE NAME OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON THEN PRESENT, TO WHICH THEY UNANIMOUSLY ASSENTED. Were it necessary to bring additional proofs of my real sentiments at this crisis, I might refer to my conversation in presence of a large company next day assembled at dinner at the Governor's in the Fort square, and the public toast I gave on that occasion, unanimously approved by the civil and military servants then present; it was, "Justice to the army, while subordinate to the civil power."

Though a soldier upwards of 29 years standing, I have never one moment lost sight of the blessings of civil liberty, and I shall ever esteem it the most honourable and most fortunate circumstance in my life, to have been in any degree the instrument of recovering the legal authority of the Company's representatives, and I am ready to risk my all to support and maintain the established constitution, according to my oath of fidelity as a servant of the Honourable Company.

JAMES STUART.

A true Copy.

R. J. Sullivan, Secretary.

The official dispatches, in which the particulars of what has taken place are, no doubt, detailed, have not reached England complete: it is understood that the vessel which had them on board, being closely pressed in chase by a French armed ship, the officer entrusted with the charge of them, thought it his duty to throw them overboard. Notwithstanding this, the English vessel escaped; and from so much as is known, we learn with regret, that the corps stationed at Seringapatam was the focus of the commotion, and ordered other corps, at distant places, to join it for the purpose of additional strength. One of these detachments, consisting principally of two Seapoy battalions under European officers, quitted Masulipatam, where it was on duty, and marched for

Seringapatam; but ere it could reach that city, it was attacked by a body of troops which continued true to their engagements to the Company, and was completely routed. Discordant sentiments might naturally be expected to exercise their full sway over an association of officers engaged in a conduct so rash and *headstrong*. Some, no doubt would, from natural feeling, repent of their enterprize; others, from a conviction of its impracticability; while others, desperate and dreading consequences, would risque their existence on the die they had thrown up. In the mean time, the Governor, Sir G. H. Barlow, published a proclamation, containing offers of pardon to all native troops and officers; also to all European non-commissioned officers, who should return to their duty. The Governor-General had also arrived at Madras from Bengal: and there was every reason to hope, that these troubles would speedily be terminated.

It would be hazarding great injustice to attempt a more particular history of the introductory steps to this much to be lamented incident. It appears to us to have been a tissue of contradictions. General Macdouall, the head of this army, consulted the Company's Judge Advocate-General, the superior law-officer of the Company, on the propriety of bringing to trial an officer who had (as he said) *reflected on the characters of military officers, and imputed to them motives and conduct, unworthy of gentlemen*. But, if this plea were to be acted on, what person employed *confidentially* by Government would be safe, in delivering his free and unshackled opinion to his superiors, who only had a right to require it of him, and to whom alone he was responsible. In what a situation would all ministers of the Sovereign find themselves, if they should be made answerable for their expressions in *most secret papers*?—and by what means shall superiors obtain that information which they cannot receive from personal inspection, if those whom they commission for that purpose are deterred from speaking the truth? The public infer from the offence taken by the coast army, and from the *soreness* manifested at the opinion given that speculation (some say *peculation*) had been far too extensive among those who were intent on making fortunes rapidly. Others affirm, that the allowances intended to be retrenched were pro-

perly due to men, who hazarded their lives in the service. But all agree that it is singular, that Gen. Macdonall, after having met with a decided disappointment in an opinion of the Judge Advocate, should apply to an officer in an inferior station in the law, and should act on his opinion because favourable to the views of the army. The civil government annulled the proceedings (by arrest) of the general: the general himself was sent to Europe in disgrace; but is supposed to have perished on his passage. The light which his representation might have thrown on the situation of affairs, is therefore lost; and the duty of *hearing the other side*, is rendered by so much the more difficult; we might rather say inaccessible.

The army of the east, generally speaking, has maintained its loyalty and adhered to its duty. It is possible, that out of this turbulence good may arise, as it may discover and expose those unruly spirits, who on some future occasion might without such detection and expulsion, do irreparable mischief. At present we have no reason to suppose that the evil will extend further; and if we depend on report, this moment received at our office, this effervescence of temper and spirit, will leave no track by which its progress will be distinguished to the disadvantage of those who are most immediately interested.

Here, therefore, we close these remarks, unwilling to extend them beyond what fact will warrant, yet equally unwilling to pass without notice an occurrence in which so many thousands of our countrymen at home and abroad are concerned. We shall not be thought assuming, if we press on the consideration of those parents who have children which they destine for distant service, the importance of enlightening their minds on the duties which will become their intended situations. On the youthful mind such lessons make a deep impression; and *then* is the time to lay up in store those principles which are afterwards to be formed into habits of virtue.

Virtue is as yet a name in repute among us: that temptations too strong for virtue, nevertheless, are found as well abroad as at home, as well in the East as in the West, is too well known by all who have watched the current of late events. Hitherto, the power possessed by the East-

India Company of excluding from their territories all persons but those of whom they have a good opinion, has proved most salutary; and it is understood that to this is greatly owing the respectability attached by the natives to the character of European. Whether due diligence, and even due jealousy, has been employed on the coast to keep out strangers, we mean foreigners, and thereby to exclude French agents, we have heard doubted. This we are certain of, that Buonaparte would be highly delighted to accomplish by treachery, and by the instrumentality of Britons, those purposes in which he has hitherto been foiled, when attempted openly by his acknowledged agents. May he still meet with the most unshaken opposition in all quarters to which his nefarious purposes extend: and may we have speedily the satisfaction of reporting, that British honour, good sense and virtue, have triumphed over every obstacle, whether arising from deception, temptation, or violence!

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Copy of a Letter from Lord Minto and the Council of the Bengal Presidency, to the Honorable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bt. and K. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honorable Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 1st ultimo, enclosing copies of a proposed Memorial to the Address of the Governor General, from the Officers of the Army of your establishment, and of an Address to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant-General, and reporting to us your proceedings with regard to the Officers who signed, and who were understood to have been principally concerned in preparing and obtaining signatures to those illegal and seditious papers, and in actively encouraging, or tacitly permitting and approving the prevalence of sentiments, and the adoption of measures, subversive of the first principles of subordination, and of the Constitution of the British Government in India, as established by law.

2. The two papers which you have transmitted to us, and which have given occasion to your late proceedings, bear so strongly the character of bold and dangerous sedition, and the principles which they profess, together with the habits and practices to which those principles necessarily lead, are pregnant with consequences so adverse to the tranquillity, and even to the security of these provinces, as well as of all the foreign dominions of his Majesty, that we cannot but com-

mend the wise energy, with which you have opposed, in the very outset, the licentious spirit which dictated these documents, and of which too many other proofs have been recently afforded.

3. We have at the same time observed with cordial satisfaction the disappointment of the few factious individuals who have taken the most conspicuous part on this occasion, in their endeavours to mislead the army at large, and in the hope which, without regard to the misfortunes in which they were involving their associates, they appear to have entertained of implicating the inexperienced members of their body in their own rash projects, and all their calamitous consequences.

4. They could, indeed, seduce the coast army from its duty only by deceiving it; and we can feel no resentment against those younger men, who, uninstructed as they may naturally be, in the just principles of the Military Constitution, are more obnoxious to error, both in judgment and conduct, when it is inculcated by the false reasoning, and sanctioned by the pernicious example of their superiors in age and authority.

5. Persuaded as we are, that any ill impression which may have been made on the army serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, may justly be imputed to the artful dissemination of erroneous opinions and false theories, concerning the relation which an army bears to the State, and more particularly concerning that, in which the armies of the East-India Company have been placed by the law and constitution of this part of the Empire, with respect to the local Governments under which they respectively serve, we entertain a sanguine hope, that the promulgation of sounder principles on these subjects may check the progress of error, and effectually defeat the mischievous designs of factious men, while it may relieve you from the painful necessity, of extending beyond themselves, the controul of severity and coercion.

6. The subordination of military bodies to the State, is a proposition too well established, and too universally understood, to have been plainly and distinctly questioned in any quarter; but it has been substantially disowned by the present agitators of the Coast Army; inasmuch as they have contested and denied the consequences, which necessarily result from that fundamental truth.

7. The arms which are placed in the hands of an army, are not given to them for any purpose of their own. They are a trust; and as such are accepted by themselves, in order to fight the battles of their country, and promote the service of the public, under the direction and command of the Sovereign and his Government. These are not only the purposes, but they are the sole purpose, to which the arms, or to speak more generally,

the power of an army, may legally be applied. Any other employment of the force with which military bodies are invested, any attempt to promote views of their own, to enforce pretensions just or unjust, or to redress grievances real or pretended, whether of individuals or of the body at large, either by the direct use of their arms, or even by the influence attached to the possession of them, is not merely the breach of a sacred trust, but a positive and flagrant crime.

8. From this general and indisputable proposition it follows, that military combinations are forbidden, because the character of compulsion and menace is inseparable, from the united and concerted demands of armed bodies.

9. This argument would be misrepresented, if it were stated to infer that military men have no rights, or have no means of bringing their interests under the consideration of the authorities competent to provide for them.

10. There is not an individual in the most numerous armies, who does not possess regular and adequate means to advance any just and reasonable claim, or to obtain redress for any injury that may have been done to him. There is no necessity, and no pretence therefore, for recourse, either to actual violence, or to combination, which always and necessarily partakes of violence. The representations of particular officers, addressed in their individual characters to their military superior, and submitted through him to the proper authorities which have the power of pronouncing upon them, will obtain the object of any just demand. If it be said that representations in this form, especially in matters of general concern, are less weighty and impressive than the united voice of a numerous and powerful body, it must be answered, that whatever aid is derived from the union of military numbers, is a perversion of the power confided to them, and falls distinctly within the guilt and danger of those violations of duty which we have already described.

11. The general discountenance and prohibition of combination, is so well established in the constitution of our government at home, that the House of Commons, to which the universal right of petition, is amongst the most precious privileges of the subject, rejects however every petition, purporting to be preferred in the name of any body or description of men, with the exception of bodies incorporated by charter; and yet the same petition with the same signatures, purporting only to be presented by the petitioners in their individual capacities, would be received without objection.

12. Such is the jealousy entertained of combination, even in the case of bodies the most insignificant, and the least calculated

to inspire that sentiment. But a constitutional jealousy of the military power, is in a manner characteristic of our government and nation. This sentiment is far from derogatory to the high respect and reverence, in which the true character and appropriate virtues of that most honourable profession are ever held. It is founded on the soundest principles of military subordination and civil order. A deliberative army, and a deliberative navy, are both disqualified for the discharge of the proper and honourable duties, which form their true distinction; and when their deliberations end in concert and combination, the public peace is endangered.

13. We are accustomed in England, without distinction of profession or degree, to speak with pride and reverence of that nice and scrupulous solicitude, which pervades the constitutional policy of Great Britain on every point that affects, however remotely, the great and primary concerns of civil liberty and domestic security; blessings, which it is natural to value most highly, in a country where they are best known and experienced. It is this great national sentiment which requires, as the main and most indispensable provision for civil security, the absolute unqualified subordination of the army, to the State; or, in other words, to the government of the country. Out of the same principle, springs the necessity of peculiar restraints on the military body, and the abridgment, in their case, of some privileges and practices, which are permitted, because they are not deemed hazardous, in other paths of life.

14. Amongst the chief of those restraints, are to be placed the strict prohibition of military combination for the furtherance of professional views or wishes, and of open and concerted opposition by military men, in their military character, to the Government, or the persons who administer it.

15. They are not precluded in other capacities, and in the proper places, to take whatever share they may approve, in the expression of public opinion, or in the promotion of lawful objects connected with it. But these are civil, not military pursuits, in which they can be permitted to partake, only divested of the separate character and influence of their order, and blended with the mass of their countrymen. The exercise of these political capacities is excluded from camps and garrisons, because its admission there, is incompatible alike with every military and civil duty; and neither their Sovereign nor their country will endure, that armies, which are the servants of the State, should set themselves up in tumultuous opposition to those who are clothed with its authority, and assume a tone of defiance and command, where they are bound as soldiers and subjects to obey. It is in the field

alone that armies can reap a fair and genuine renown. When they look for it elsewhere, they lose their way, and meet only reproach and dishonour, in the intricate and disreputable career of party feuds and dissension.

16. It were to be lamented, and little to the credit of military men, if on points which touch so nearly all that is most dear to their country, they should cease to think and feel as Englishmen, when they become soldiers, and should suffer the partial spirit of a profession, to wean them from those sentiments and sympathies, which, like their brethren in civil life, they imbibed with their milk, and which distinguish and illustrate their nation.

17. We cannot doubt therefore that when these true English principles, are brought to the recollection of the Coast Army, they will perceive, and we are persuaded will acknowledge, with candour and regret, how far removed, all that has been passing must be thought, from these sounder notions of professional duty; and we trust, the factious spirit of combination, which has lately been fomented amongst them, with all the irregular proceedings to which it has given birth, will appear as reprehensible to the Officers of that Army, as we ourselves esteem them.

18. To apply these principles to the present case; the title alone of the proposed address to the Governor General in Council must subject that paper to serious censure.

19. It is entitled,

"The respectful Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army."

20. It was not a representation of the Commander in Chief, or of the General Officer commanding that Army, on its behalf—it was not a communication from a few Officers of rank and consideration, setting forth their own sentiments, or conveying respectful advice concerning the military affairs or interests of the Coasts: but it was to bring to our Council Board a clamorous demand, enforced by the combined and united voice of an army. In other words, it was to intimidate and overawe the authority to which it was addressed.

21. This attempt at intimidation was the more reprehensible, as it was altogether unnecessary, and entirely inapplicable to the purposes avowed by the Memorialists. It will not be said, or to speak perhaps more correctly, it will not be avowed, that the removal of Sir G. Barlow from the Government of Fort St. George was the primary and substantive object of their proceedings, and that the Army was to speak in a body, not for the redress of the grievances set forth in the Memorial, but for the purpose of cashiering and electing Governors, at the discretion of the Officers of the Army. If the redress of grievances

then was the object proposed, it is manifest that the purpose could not be accomplished, but was likely to be impeded by this culpable proceeding.

22. The grievances enumerated in that paper are,

The exclusion of Lieutenant General Macdowall from Council.

The release of Colonel Munro.

And the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General from their offices.

23. The first of those complaints related to a measure, adopted, as the Memorialists well know, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and altogether beyond the competence of any authority in India.

24. The release of Colonel Munro is a measure which, if it was wrong, might be a fit subject of representation by Lieutenant General Macdowall, whose order for his arrest had been superseded. As Commander in Chief, he was the proper channel of that representation, first to the Supreme Government, and then to the authorities at home. The interposition of the army itself was unnecessary and culpable.

25. The same remarks apply, to the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General. The Adjutant General had himself embarked for England. The Commander in Chief was also on his passage. The conduct of that discussion in England might be safely left to them, and could not be assumed by any other persons with equal propriety.

26. All these important points, could receive a definitive decision from the Supreme Authorities in England alone. To agitate them here could neither influence nor accelerate that decision, and could answer one purpose alone, that of fomenting a spirit of discontent and controversy, encouraging murmurs, and exciting heat and ferment in the army, all which it was for the public interest, and not less for the interest of the army than of government and the rest of the community, to prevent or appease. It was surely the manifest duty of every servant of the Company, whether civil or military, and must have been the earnest desire of every honest and honourable man, to devise every possible means of tranquillizing the minds of the public, allaying past irritation, and promoting a return of temper and harmony, at least during that interval.

27. If the conduct of the Memorialists could not contribute to the accomplishment of the ends they professed, it is obvious that the manifestation of a turbulent spirit, and of a disposition to excite in the army sentiments of disaffection, and to involve the Officers at large in acts of insubordination and hostility towards the legal Government of the country, could only prejudice the

public cause, which served as a pretext for their proceedings, by making it at least questionable, whether the authorities to which the appeal was made, might think it compatible with the honour of Government and the interests of the public, that they should concede to violence and sedition, even those points, if there had been any such, in their case, which might in other circumstances have been viewed more favourably.

28. If we confined ourselves therefore merely to this general view of the form which the Memorial bears, we should find too much room for censure. But the impressions made upon us by the general character and aspect of this proceeding are confirmed, by a close examination of the matter and substance of the Memorial.

29. That the authors of this paper invite the army at large to deliberate, on certain measures adopted by the Government of Fort St. George, and to enforce, by the joint and united act of a military body, the insolent and factious demand of the removal of the first Member of that Government, is plainly written in the memorial. This is alone a great and culpable departure, from the first and clearest duties of the military profession.

30. But there is one feature of positive sedition, too plain and striking to be mistaken or overlooked.

31. The paper bears the title of "Memorial;" and the epithet of "Respectful" is added to it. It is a petition to the Supreme Government, the prayer of which is to remove the Governor of Fort St. George from his office. But this Memorial does not trust entirely to the reasoning it contains for the support of a request so extraordinary. The Memorialists have thought it advisable to fortify the argument, and to enforce the petition, by a pretty intelligible intimation, that if the Supreme Government should hesitate to remove a Governor who is obnoxious to them, they will take the matter into their own hands, and make a new Governor themselves:—"They cannot suppress the expression of their concern, at the manner in which the exclusive rights of the Army have recently been violated, and of their sanguine hope and earnest entreaty, that the Supreme Government may in its wisdom be induced to appease their just alarms, and to anticipate the extreme crisis of their agitation, by releasing them from the controul of a ruler whose measures, &c. &c."

If it is contended that this passage is, in its letter, susceptible of some other and less criminal interpretation, it must at the same time be admitted, that the words naturally bear the construction which we have put upon them. Such a menace, was never ad-

dressed by such Memorialists, to such a quarter, in plain, unambiguous language. That the phrase is equivocal and may by any construction import a threat, is, (in such a paper, signed, as was proposed, by all the Officers of a powerful army), to be received as an explicit expression of that sense, and brings the crime, fully and satisfactorily, home to its authors.

32. In considering the subject matter of this memorial, we perceive that of the three complaints preferred in it, there is not one which could be made, with propriety, the subject of representation from the army at large, even if such representations were juslible in any case.

33. Whether his Majesty shall call the Commander in Chief of the Army into his Cabinet Council or not, it is for his Majesty, with the advice of his Ministers, to decide, in his discretion. The Commander in Chief of the whole British Forces, is not necessarily a Member of Administration, or of either House of Parliament; and we are well assured, that no Officer in his Majesty's service could be found, if the recent conduct of Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, should not compel us to make an exception in his case, who would countenance or promote a representation from the British Army at large, to his Majesty, or to Parliament on that subject.

34. Whether the Commander in Chief of the army of the East-India Company, serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be appointed to a seat at the Council Board or not, is a question which is left by law, to the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, whose duty and privilege it is to determine it, according to their views of public convenience and advantage.

35. The complaint upon this subject is introduced in the Memorial, immediately after the assertion, in lofty and declamatory language, that the "humble Memorialists" are not the *abject slaves* of a country "enthralled by despotism; and that they respectfully assert a claim to certain rights and privileges; the enjoyment of which may be allowed to them, without impairing or encroaching on the dignity of Government, or in any way interfering with the other departments of the State."

36. When such a body as an Army, is invited to assert a claim of rights and privileges, care should be taken by those who do not propose to sow the seeds of revolt and public trouble, to define those rights and privileges. No affected ambiguity, at least, should attend such declarations; and when a complaint of the exclusion of the Commander in Chief from Council immediately follows such declarations, and stands in

front of the grievances which the Memorial sets forth, if it was not intended to class the admission of the Commander in Chief to Council amongst those rights and privileges of the army, which they would be *abject slaves* if they did not assert, that claim should have been explicitly disavowed, and ought not to have been strongly countenanced by a form of language scarcely ambiguous.

37. We deem it proper to declare explicitly, that the admission of a Commander in Chief of the Coast Army, to a seat at the Council Board of that Presidency, is not amongst the *rights and privileges* of the Coast Army; and that any representation upon that subject, in the name of the Army at large, would be an undue interference with objects not within their competence, and would be a culpable departure from the military character, and from the proper duties of their station.

38. It has been attempted to perplex this question, by misrepresenting the office and duty of the Commander in Chief, in his office of Counsellor when he has a seat at the Board; and, above all, by introducing some indistinct and confused notions of a representative character, which is ascribed to him as a Member of Government. The confusion of ideas on this subject is still increased, by their pointing naturally at some false analogy, between the rights of representation in the political constitution of the British Legislature, and the right of the army of Fort St. George, to be represented in the Government of that Presidency. To this right is added the claim, that the Commander in Chief for the time being shall, by virtue of his office, be that representative.

39. It is obvious that a step more, in this process of confused analogy, would set up a claim for the army to the election of its own Representative in the Government of Fort St. George.

40. This tissue of error must either be the work of extreme ignorance, or must have been constructed for the purpose of deception, and tendered by designing men to the presumed ignorance of others; but as it has been a fruitful source of delusion, and as "Representative in Council" has been made a sort of watch word in these dissensions, it appears important to rectify the false opinions which may have been imbibed upon these points, and to substitute plain truth and reason in the room of all the perplexed and indistinct fallacies, in which it has been the study of an artful faction, to entangle the sense and feelings of their unwary and less informed brethren.

41. A Commander in Chief who is a Member in Council, has precisely the same character and duties as his colleagues. He is not the representative of the army in any

sense of the word, and still less in the sense which may perhaps have been intended, of his being charged in Council with the separate interests of the army, as distinct from those of the public, and the general service of Government. The Commander in Chief, as a Member of Council, is the delegate, not of the troops, which, in another character, he commands in the field, but of the East-India Company, and of the British nation. He is charged also with the interests of the Civil, as he is of the Military Servants of the Company, and with the general prosperity of the whole population, European and native, of the provinces subject to the Presidency to which he belongs. But the army has no exclusive, nor even preferable claim, upon the counsels of the Commander in Chief as a Member of Government, nor is it necessary for its interests that it should. To drop, therefore, the false term of representative, and all the errors which it is calculated to produce, and to speak in the true language of the Civil and Military Constitution of these Provinces, the President in Council, who constitutes the sole military as well as Civil Government of the Country, is charged, on one hand, with the duty of regulating the army for the public good, and, on the other, with that of providing duly for the interests of the army itself.

42. That Government, will consult an experience of the Commander in Chief, in both these branches of his Military Councils, if he is a Member of their Board. They will consult him out of Council, if he is not their colleague; and if any Commander in Chief, should have rendered himself unworthy of their confidence, it is not to be apprehended that fidelity, experience, and judgment will be wanting, in the superior ranks of the army to supply the blank.

43. We abstain from delivering any opinion upon the general question; whether it is expedient or not, that the Commander in Chief of the Army on the Coast, should be a Member of Government. It is enough for the present purpose to declare, that this is purely a question of public expediency, and in no respect connected with any claim of right or privilege in the army.

44. The next complaint is the release of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro.

45. When an army steps so far aside from the path of its proper and legitimate duties, as to become the instrument of party, to mix in political views, and to undertake the removal of Governors or Ministers, we should have expected that any grievance they should adduce, in support of a proceeding so foreign to their own character, should consist at least, in some act of grievance and intolerable oppression. The measure which is the subject of this complaint is, on the contrary, an act

of grace and justice. It is not the unjust arrest of any officer for purposes of oppression and vengeance, but it is the relief of an officer, amongst the most respected in the army, from the most tyrannical and detestable abuse of power, by which an innocent and highly meritorious individual was ever oppressed.

46. We shall ever consider the prosecution of Colonel Munro, and the part which Lieutenant-General Macdowall bore in that transaction, as acts of extreme injustice, so far as they relate to the individual who was the subject of them. But these measures were not less culpable in other points of view. Both the advice which Lieutenant-Colonel Munro gave to abolish the Tent Contract, which we consider as the real object of the proceeding; and the Memorial conveying that advice, a few lines in which were made, without any imaginable foundation, the ostensible ground of the charges preferred against him, had been not merely approved, but applauded by every authority to which they could officially be submitted; by Sir J. Cra-dock, Commander in Chief of the army of which the accusers of Colonel Munro are officers; by the Governor and Council of Fort St George, who hold the Supreme Military authority under which those officers served; by the Commander in Chief in India, to whom, as officers, they owed implicit reverence and respect; and, lastly, by the Governor General in Council, the Supreme and highest British authority in the East. To charge either the measure which had been adopted under these authorities, or the reasons upon which it was recommended, and which had been sanctioned and approved by the same authorities, as "base and infamous crimes," was a studied insult offered by those officers, and by Lieutenant-General Macdowall, who supported and co-operated with them, to every authority which it was their duty to respect. This proceeding aimed also distinctly at withdrawing the management and direction, of all military arrangement regarding the regulation and economy of the army, from the legal authority of Government, in order to place it in the shape of Courts Martial, under the direction of the officers of the army themselves; lieutenant-Colonel Munro was the nominal culprit, and the articles were to bear the absurd, and, for that reason we must believe, the collusive and pretended accusation against him of calumny and slander; but the Tent Contract, or rather its abolition, was in effect to be the subject, for no other substantial subject existed, of the trial.

47. We should, indeed, have been surprised, as well as concerned, if any considerable part of the Coast Army had been prevailed upon to stain the pure and honour-

able character of their profession, by lending their countenance in any shape, or in any stage, to a proceeding stamped as this prosecution was with injustice and oppression, and founded in such motives as all the circumstances conspire to indicate.

48. But it is said, Colonel Munro was only to be tried, and if innocent, would have been acquitted—yet the Memorialists themselves allege that he was already condemned—“having incurred the suspicion of having acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal.” “*Having incurred the suspicion*,” are mere words of form. The meaning of the passage is a positive assertion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Munro had acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal;—we assume this to be the meaning of the passage, because there was no question concerning the facts.

49. It is difficult to imagine, that such a charge as that which was preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, should have rested only on vague report, and that the officers who signed, should not have used all the means in their power to obtain the perusal, of a paper on which they meant to found an accusation of libel. We must, therefore, presume, that the memorial on the Tent Contract was in the hands of those who charged its authors with defamation. From that Memorial, therefore, never denied nor disavowed by Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, and capable of certain and easy proof, it is to be collected—“the manner in what he had acted,” and if *that manner of acting* was already most generally accounted criminal, sentence was already passed, so far as faith can be given to the Memorial intended to be presented to this Government. We trust, however, more in the honour of the army than in the party feelings of the Memorialists, and we hope they were too sanguine in their expectations of so unjust a sentence. But although the acquittal of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro must be supposed possible, it was not fit that such an officer should be brought to the bar as a criminal for his honest services. It was not fit that the mode of providing carriage for the camp equipage of the army, approved and adopted as it had been by all the legal authorities in India, should be appealed from those authorities to a board of officers. It was not fit that this first step should pass without opposition, in the process of usurping the regulation of the army from Government to the officers of the army. It was not becoming that the Supreme Government, the Commander in Chief of India, the Government of Fort St. George, and the late Commander in Chief of that Presidency, Sir J. Cradock, should hold up their hands as culprits before a tribunal of officers,

sitting on judgment upon the deliberate measures of their Government.

50. The whole proceeding was monstrous, and we repeat, in the strongest terms, our warmest approbation of your just, legal, and indispensable interposition on that occasion, to vindicate the honour of your Government, and to shield one of your best and ablest servants from an arbitrary and oppressive abuse of power. If you had omitted to do so, you would have failed in the most sacred duties of your high station, and would have merited, because you would have sanctioned, that long train of insult and encroachment which was to follow, and of which the prosecution of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, would have proved to be only the first experimental step.

51. It is admitted that the warrant to hold Courts Martial is addressed to the Commander in Chief: and we deem his authority exclusive in that branch of the public Administration. But the abuse of a legal power is illegal; and the supreme military controul of the Governor in Council extends, in our judgment, and beyond all doubt, to the prevention of such abuses. This does not suppose an habitual and indiscriminate interference. We assert only for the Government of Fort St. George, a right and a legal power to come, in extraordinary cases, to the support of their own authority, and against seditious encroachments combined with the oppression of innocent men, by a gross abuse of the power confided to the Commander in Chief, in the direction of Military prosecutions.

52. If this opinion were wrong, there are higher authorities, who have power to pronounce it erroneous, and to provide another remedy; which in that case would be necessary, for the evil supposed.

53. In the meanwhile your opinion was binding; and, when confirmed by ours, is still more so on the Army of Fort St. George, who are not the judges either in the first or last resort on that subject.

54. This is not a question in which the Officers of the Army could be justified to interfere. It concerns the extent of your legal powers under the constitution of your Government; upon which they cannot sit in judgment. If the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Hay Macdowall, differed with you, as he affects to do, on that point, he might have properly stated it to the Court of Directors, and to his Majesty's Government, for their decision; but, when he appealed that question to the Army, which is subject to your authority in India, as he did by his General Order of the 28th of January, he carried that controversy to a tribunal, the incompetence of which he well knew; and before which, the agitation of such a question, as it could tend to no use—

ful conclusion, so it could hardly fail to kindle animosity and excite discord, tending assuredly to some mode or other of public disorder, and perhaps eventually to military insubordination, and mutiny itself; in the progress of which, calamity and distress were sure to fall first and heaviest on his own friends and associates.

55. We pass naturally from the General Order just mentioned, to the dismissal of the Officers who published it to the Army; and our sentiments on that subject must materially depend on the opinion we entertain, of the character and tendency of the Order itself.

56. In deliberating on the subject, we have not thought ourselves bound by the form under which the substance and real purview of this paper has, for obvious reasons, been disguised.

57. It purports to be a reprimand to Lieut.-Colonel Munro; but substantially it conveys in every line a reprimand to the Government of Fort St. George; and that reprimand is addressed to the Army subject to its authority. The subject matter of the censure, passed ostensibly on Colonel Munro, renders it inseparable from a censure on the Government. The offence charged upon that Officer, in his appeal to the President in Council, from an arrest imposed upon him by the Commander in Chief, and the General Order itself informs the Army, that the appeal which is the subject of his reprimand, was followed not by the reproof, but by the protection of Government.

58. Lieutenant-Colonel Munro had exhausted all the means he possessed of obtaining relief from the Commander in Chief himself. This it was his duty to do in the first instance. But when justice was denied in that quarter, and when the hand of persecution pressed close upon him, we are decidedly of opinion, that he had a right to claim the protection of the Supreme Military Authority, which is vested by law in the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

59. If that Government possessed a legal power to intervene in a case of abuse, it could not be criminal in the party suffering under it to claim their protection; and the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Munro could not justly be made the subject of a reprimand.

60. That the Government of Fort St. George, is not restrained by law from this particular exercise of the Supreme Military powers which it possesses, was acknowledged by Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall himself, since he obeyed their order for the release of Lieut.-Col. Munro. If that order had not only been an undue encroachment on his own authority as Commander in Chief, but had been beyond the legal and competent powers of those who issued it, he would not have been bound to obey it, as he distinctly professed himself to be.

61. The Government of Fort St. George did not exceed therefore their legal powers; and the only question that could be made was, whether they exercised them properly in the particular instance. On that point, undoubtedly, the Government of Fort St. George, is subject to the responsibility which is inseparable from the exercise of all delegated authority. But to what tribunal were they amenable? Where was it proper? Where was it for the public interest, that Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall should carry his appeal? To the Army of Fort St. George, or to the King and Court of Directors?

62. That he should convey this question to the Army, in the shape of a reprimand to Lieut.-Col. Munro, appears to be in contradiction to his own sentiments on the subject, as we have just stated them; for, if the Government of Fort St. George had a legal power to release Lieut.-Col. Munro, it could not be criminal—it could not, in any mode or degree, be culpable—it could not incur the penalty of a reprimand—but it was his clear right and privilege, to claim the legal and competent protection of Government from the oppression of the Commander in Chief.

63. If the Government, on the contrary, did not possess those powers, Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall owed them no obedience.

64. If the legality of those powers be disputed, notwithstanding the testimony borne to it by Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall's submission, it is again to be asked, to what tribunal that disputed question ought to have been submitted—To the Army, or to the Supreme Authorities in England?

65. It is also to be enquired whether, in a controversy between the Commander in Chief and the Government, concerning the limits of their respective authorities, it was fit that Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall should arrogate the decision to himself; and sanctioned alone by his own opinion in his own case, should inflict a severe punishment on Lieut.-Col. Munro, for having acted on a different opinion; but one which had been supported by the judgment of the Government, that is to say, of an authority, and of a military authority, to which that of the Commander in Chief himself, and of the whole army, is made subordinate by an act of the British Legislature—an authority to which they owed implicit obedience; and which must, at the very least, have been felt to challenge sufficient respect to exempt an individual Officer from the imputation of a crime for having acted conformably to it.

66. The reprimand to Lieut.-Col. Munro therefore was not only, not necessary, but it was unjust, and inconsistent with the principle which Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall had himself professed.

67. For these reasons, we consider the

shape given to the General Order of the 28th of January as merely colourable; and we are of opinion, that the reprimand to Lieut.-Col. Munro was evidently intended only as a vehicle, for circulating throughout the Army serving under the Government of Fort St. George, a vehement and intemperate public censure of that Government, and an inflammatory address to the professional feelings of that army, on topics thought likely to produce irritation and disorder. It was, in other words, a most seditious paper, under the title of a General Order to the Army, and bearing the thin disguise of a reprimand to a particular officer.

68. That this attempt to excite irritation, and to produce disorderly conduct amongst officers of the army, has not been entirely unsuccessful, we lament the necessity of acknowledging; and that those designs have nevertheless been substantially frustrated, and have failed in far the greater part, we have a cordial satisfaction in ascribing, first to the good sense of the army at large, which could not be misled by fallacies so easily detected; next and principally to the firm attachment to the duties of their profession, and to that steady loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, in that army, we are confident, will ever be found proof against the arts and seductions of faction.

69. Notwithstanding the sentiments we have expressed, concerning the true nature and tendency of the General Order in question, we have not neglected to consider whether the officers who gave it currency, by the orders of the Commander in Chief, were responsible for its criminal purport, and were, on that account, justly removed from their offices.

70. In deliberating upon this question, we resorted naturally to such general principles applicable to the subject, as we thought best established, and most free from doubt.

71. The following propositions have appeared to us of that description:—

First—That, as a general principle, a military officer is not only justified in obeying an order of his superior; but that he is bound to do so without regard to the quality of the order. Under this head we consider the Adj.-Gen. as obliged, in a peculiar manner, by the duties of his office, to publish to the army any orders which the Commander in Chief may commit to him for that purpose. We are clearly of opinion, as a general principle, that the Adj.-Gen. is not bound to deliberate on the propriety of the order which he is commanded to issue; that it would be a breach of military duty to do so; that he is merely ministerial in these functions, and is not responsible, personally, for the propriety or impropriety of the orders he may circulate officially to the army.

72. We regard these principles as very important, and, in a manner, fundamental in the theory of military subordination.

Secondly—We consider, however, as not less established, that the general principle above stated is subject to exception and modification. The modification by which the general principle of simple obedience ought to be limited, is, in our judgment, the following:—that *criminal* orders are not to be obeyed; and that the officer who executes a criminal order of his superior is personally responsible for his conduct. We look upon this modification of the general military principle, as forming itself a great and primitive principle, not less important and fundamental for the civil security of society, than we allow the other maxim of implicit obedience to be, for the due support of military subordination.

73. Considering then, as we have already stated, the General Order of the 28th of January as a seditious paper, we might at once pronounce the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General guilty of sedition, by the publication of that order, notwithstanding the authority under which they acted.

74. But that judgment would not be justified by the mere criminality of the order which they issued; and it is necessary, in order to establish their participation in the crime, and to render them personally responsible, to shew that they were acquainted with the seditious character of the paper.

75. In forming our judgment upon this point, we have not considered it as an abstract question, but as fit to be combined with all the circumstances of the case, and especially with those in which the parties concerned were placed; and from this view of the question it has, in our opinion, resulted, that Col. Capper and Major Boles, are to be considered as partaking personally in this act of Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall, and as deeply responsible for its pernicious and criminal tendency.

76. Before this order was prepared, it was not only known to those two confidential staff officers of the Commander in Chief, but it was notorious to the whole army and settlement, that there was a warm and vehement dissension between the Commander in Chief and the government. These officers were acquainted with the prosecution of Lieut.-Col. Munro, and the part which Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall had taken in that proceeding. They knew that every step in that extraordinary transaction, was a studied insult to the Government. They knew that Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall had become the patron and channel, of a memorial to the Court of Directors, highly disapproved by the President in Council of Fort St. George, which he had himself, at the instance of that Government, and at no distant period, writ-

ten circular letters to discourage and suppress, but which, in a riper stage of hostility towards the person and authority of the Governor, he had countenanced and promoted. It is, in fine, superfluous to prove what is beyond doubt, and is not denied, that a warm passionate rupture had broken out between these two high authorities.

77. The Commander in Chief of an army, in an open and ardent opposition to the Government which he serves, is no trivial event, and constitutes a state of things from which some consequences, applicable to this question have appeared to us to follow.

78. We consider these circumstances, therefore, as furnishing a new modification of the military principle first asserted; and we are of opinion, that in such extraordinary and momentous emergencies, it is fit and necessary to require, that an officer whose duty it is, to give currency to the orders of the Commander in Chief, should, contrary to the general principle of blind obedience which ought to prevail in ordinary times, carefully consider these orders, and deliberate seriously upon their nature and purview, before he publishes them. The circulation, in heated and factious times, of a seditious address to the army, has no analogy to the principle of military obedience, to a military order in the common dispatch of business, and cannot be governed by the same rules.

79. We are, after much and serious reflection, decidedly of opinion, that this restriction of the military principle, the general importance of which we nevertheless feel most sensibly, cannot impair the obligations of military subordination and obedience, in any manner or degree, prejudicial to the natural and legitimate objects of military command; and that in times of trouble, it may afford a most salutary and necessary protection to the Government and people, against the possible perversion of military supremacy, to the purposes of sedition or faction.

80. In a natural and wholesome state of things, the obedience of subordinate officers is to be implicit; admitting of no deliberation, and subject to no responsibility, except for plain and manifest crimes. In such distempered seasons of open contention with Governments as are now in question, addresses from Commanders in Chief to their armies, having reference to such debates, are fit subjects of deliberation to those whose office it may be to transmit them; and a responsibility belonging exclusively to such occasions, must attach even to their official and ministerial acts.

81. In conformity with these sentiments, we have no doubt of the responsibility of the late Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant-General of your army, on the occasion of

publishing the General Order of the 28th January; and we are of opinion, that if the author of that order is himself guilty of sedition, as we esteem him to be, these confidential officers of the staff, who consented to be the instruments of his crime, are under all the circumstances implicated in the guilt, and subject to the penalties of the offence.

82. If there were doubt, however, upon this question, which, as weighing general and fundamental principles, against particular modifications of them, must always be a delicate one, we cannot quit the subject without repeating, that it is not a fit matter for the interference of the army itself. In what particulars sedition may consist: under what circumstances the official instrumentality of an officer in the crime of a superior, shall subject him to personal responsibility, are questions to be discussed in colder blood, and by a different description of counsellors than are always to be found in numerous bodies, at a period of heat and irritation. They are worthy of the informed and impartial deliberation of his Majesty's confidential Servants and Advisers, and of the Supreme Rulers of the army of India, the Honourable the Court of Directors.

83. To snatch a question of that nature and importance from the decision of those authorities, at the very moment of its formal reference to their judgment, and to cast it as a source of discordant violence, into the midst of an army already warmly agitated, is the part of incendiaries and not of friends, either to the army or the state. It is a great crime, and being that of which the officers who have lately experienced the marks of your displeasure, have appeared to you on a careful investigation of the facts to have been guilty, we have no hesitation, although we deeply lament the occasion of this necessary severity, in approving and commending the vigilant energy with which you have in a season of great difficulty and danger, asserted the legal authority of your Government, prevented the factious contagion from spreading, through the honourable and hitherto untainted ranks of the Coast Army, and provided for the security and integrity of the British Empire in India.

84. You will perceive that much of what has been said on the Memorial, is applicable to the address to Major Boles.

85. This is also a measure connected with a military combination. It assumes the cognizance of a question which belongs to fitter and higher tribunals. It pronounces, in the name of an army, open censure of the Government, which the army is bound to obey.

86. In these respects it stands on the same footing, and partakes in all the crimi-

nality, of the paper we have already considered. But there is in the address to Major Bole, a character of transcendent guilt and danger, which is peculiar to itself. We allude to the scheme, of which it professes to lay the foundation, of a combination of *private power* to contest with *the power of Government*; organized resources of resistance, mutual support against the hand of justice; and indemnity against the legal consequence of crimes.

87. We do not know how it is possible to approach much nearer that *extreme crisis*, which he so emphatically menaced in the Memorial, without reaching it. We trust, however, confidently, that those who have been improvidently betrayed into those desperate courses, will have been awakened to a sense of their perilous situation; and that by arresting the progress of the foremost, you will have saved their inconsiderate followers from the ruin and dishonour, to which their leaders were conducting them.

88. With regard to those who have taken a leading part in these criminal transactions, we feel that every principle of tried and established policy, applicable to such conjunctures, and every obligation of your sacred trust, forbid the extension towards them of a false and mischievous lenity.

89. We concur also entirely in the sentiment expressed in your General Orders of the 1st ultimo, that it is not sufficient for officers holding commands, to avoid a participation in such proceedings, but that it is their positive and indispensable duty, to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to the superior authorities. The purposes of tumult and sedition, may as effectually be promoted by their negative concurrence, as by their active participation.

90. The neglect of duty is an offence, varying only in degree from a positive violation of it—and any officer who, apprized of the progress of disorderly proceedings, among those who are placed under his immediate controul, abstains from any attempt to suppress them, either by the exertion of his own authority, or by an appeal to the superior power, gives to those proceedings one mode of encouragement, and cannot stand absolved of blame, nor found a claim to immunity, much less to a continuance of that implicit confidence, which is attached to stations of authority, on the basis of so culpable and mischievous a neutrality.

91. From the whole of the preceding discussion, you will naturally infer that we consider the offences charged against those officers, whom you have judged it necessary

to suspend or to deprive of their appointments and commands, fully justifying the respective degrees of punishment which you have allotted to them.

92. The local means and advantages which you possess, as well as the delicacy of the enquiry, have necessarily placed the application of these principles to individuals, and the investigation of particular cases, under your exclusive cognizance; and we have only to express that entire confidence, which is due to your station and character, in the justice and impartiality, not less than in the vigilance and activity, of your proceedings in a scrutiny so peculiarly circumstanced.

93. We observed with satisfaction that the general tenor of the replies, to the circular letter addressed by major-general Gowdie, to the officers commanding at the several stations of the army, confirms the opinion which we have expressed, of the loyalty of the major part of the officers of your establishment.

94. In assuring you, therefore, of the firm support of this government, in maintaining a contest which involves all that is most dear to our sovereign and country, if, contrary to our ardent desire and sanguine hope, any future call should yet be made on the power and energy of your government which may require our aid; we will conclude, however, with expressing our fondest wish and expectation, that the late afflicting agitations should subside in a calm and reasonable reliance, on the wisdom and justice of the high authorities to which the transactions of this troubled period have been advocated, and in those demonstrations of respect and obedience, which are due not more to your station, than to the faithful and honourable discharge of all your public but difficult duties, which, in our opinion, has eminently distinguished the present government of Fort St. George.

95. Such a result will be most acceptable to us, most accordant with our views of the public interest, and most congenial with those sentiments of affection and respect towards the army of the Coast, which we cordially profess, and remain assured that we shall never have reason to renounce.

We have the honour to be,

Honoured Sir,

You most obedient, humble servants,

MINTO,

J. LUMSDEN,

H. COLEBROOKE.

A true Copy.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Government.

Fort William, May 27, 1809.

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We cannot avoid, by way of appendix on this subject, congratulating our country, and the East-India Company especially, on the favorable effects of the Embassy, sent from India to Persia; by which the projects of the Emperor and King have been thwarted.* They had been in preparation longer than the best informed politicians were aware of. So far back as the Spring of 1805, M. Joubert, a French emissary, was sent from Constantinople, with the most profound secrecy, by the way of Trebisonde, to Persia; and so anxious was Buonaparte to conceal his route and mission, that he ordered his arrival to be announced at various places, as at Bucharest, Vienna, and even Paris. To give a colour to this allegation, Joubert quitted Constantinople in company with another emissary named Francini, but after journeying some time together, they separated, and Francini arrived at the places mentioned, without Joubert. For many months Joubert was reported to be dead: his family had no tidings of him; a credit which was opened for him at a respectable banking-house in Constantinople was not used, and every thing tended to support the inference that he was no more. In fact, however, he was then on his way to Persia, where he arrived in safety, and contributed to prepare the way for the favourable reception of Gen. Gardanne, as Ambassador from France to the Shah.

The too forward and impatient efforts of the French, had given umbrage at the Court of Persia, before any Embassy from British India had arrived to counteract the insinuations of the Gallic deputation. At length Lord Minto sent Gen. Malcolm to the Court of Persia; but the success of that officer was not satisfactory. Sir Harford Jones, sent from this country, happily arrived at Bombay in April 1808,

* It is needless, we presume, to reiterate the pains we have taken, upon this interesting subject, to prove how favourite a project it has been of the French government, whether in peace or war, to ruin our connexion, destroy our commerce, and, finally, to sever us from the sovereignty of our Indian colonies. We, therefore, merely refer our readers to our former papers, upon this subject, in *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 1106, and Vol. IV. pp. 1 to 17.

and, without waiting for the final issue of Gen. Malcolm's mission, he was sent forward to Persia, by Lord Minto, who foresaw that the General would fail of fulfilling the intention of the Indian Government Sir Harford having received due cautions from those particulars in which the General was supposed to have given way too easily, was referred to his own discretion how to act. He met with many difficulties, from the opposition of the French Embassy; from the fluctuating councils of the British Government; which more than once was tempted to appeal to arms; but the Shah treated Sir Harford with unusual regard; would not let him drop his public character, nor leave his dominions dissatisfied: and, at length, he sent an Ambassador, by way of the Mediterranean, to the Court of London; and there is every reason to hope that the French party is reduced to despair.

But, had it so happened that the revolt among the British native troops, &c. had taken place, and been as extensive as the heads of it intended (for they had attempted by anonymous letters and correspondence, to alienate the Bengal army from the government, and thereby to throw all into confusion) what a subject of triumph would it have been to the Gallic myrmidons, and what encouragement to them and their adherents to pursue their undertakings! We do therefore heartily rejoice that this insurrection was not more extensive; and in the confidence that it will be completely suppressed without lasting mischief. It is highly to the honour of the Bengal army, that although reforms still greater than those which afflicted the Madras army were in progress among their departments, yet they did not harbour that rancorous resentment which blind passion might instigate, but adhered nobly to the government they had sworn to support. In fact, a part of the troops composing the Bengal army, was brought by Lord Minto to the coast, and gave effectual support to the Governor and Council of Madras: so far, then, insurrection was disappointed; and this with other concurring circumstances, will, we trust, justify the congratulations which we have addressed to our country at large; and especially to that important part of its commercial establishment the East India Company.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B.

from his Lordship's MSS. By the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F.R.S. and John M'Arthur, Esq. L.L.D. In two volumes large quarto. Price £9. 9s. Cadell and Davies, London. 1809.

WHEN we contemplate a picture by some eminent master, we often find accessories scarcely less interesting than the main action. *That*, it is true, enjoys the strongest light and the most vigorous touches; *that* attracts the eye of the spectator in the first instance; and the unpractised eye of the casual spectator discerns not the art which retires from *his* observation, although it contributes essential support to the beautiful, or the striking, effect of the piece. If biography be compared to a picture, the performance before us completely justifies our observation. Lord Nelson has been known to the World as a British Admiral of uncommon enterprise, skill, and success: his countrymen have contemplated his actions on the Ocean, and they have felt their obligations to him in his immediate profession; they knew that his ardour to distinguish himself was not to be controuled; and they participated in his exploits, with all the enjoyment and all the sympathy of the most zealous patriotism.

But, if we consider Lord Nelson only as an admiral, however highly we may rank him, we do injustice to other important parts of his character;—parts of it, which, by being brought forward to admiration, derogate nothing from his merit as a naval officer. He was not less conspicuous as a patriot than as a commander; and as a politician he was SINGULARLY keen-sighted and judicious. He penetrated into the dispositions of men; from his knowledge of what they had been and what they were, he very correctly inferred what they would be: he foresaw their conduct, as the natural, and almost inevitable effect, of those causes on which he had ruminated, and of which he justly estimated the influence and the extent.

There is, in some men, a certain intuitive tact, a discernment, which, is not the less real, because perfectly inexplicable; nor the less influential on their opinions and conduct, because altogether non-

apparent to those who survey their actions. Perhaps the impulse of such a discriminative faculty is little considered by its possessor; neither is he aware that he exercises a power of mind imparted but rarely to the sons of men. Such characters are formed to lead, not to follow; to command, to inspire confidence, to communicate that magic spell which may be felt but cannot be described, to excite that glow which is not transient like the electric shock, but lasting like effects of personal activity; yet, like the electric power, may be treasured up for future service; and by diffusing a grateful warmth throughout the subject of it, may quicken into a flame that latent spark which *does* exist, although unperceived by the mass of observers, and unsuspected by the person himself.

Is this genius? is it a superiority of spirit? is it a portion of ethereal fire, originally infused into the constitution, or is it acquired by education, by incident, or by habit? It is alien from the mere machinery of matter; it is not to be communicated by *recipe*: it does not descend by inheritance: wishing has no influence in obtaining it: expectation cannot warrant the acquisition of it; and even emulation itself, may be foiled in attempting to exert it. It is a gift bestowed by Heaven, necessary to accomplish specific purposes. It is, in the case before us, a kind of inspiration, for awhile transporting the individual whose exertions were to prove salutary to this country; and whose example was destined to confer on the British Islands that security, for which Providence is to be praised, in the first place; while the instrument in the hand of Providence is to be applauded by his contemporaries, and venerated by posterity.

Those who saw the person of Lord Nelson, hardly could be said to see Lord Nelson, himself: he was neither tall, nor athletic; neither robust in form, nor powerful in muscular strength: he did not look the hero: his physiognomy was not striking: his gait was not majestic. Yet was he neither a pedant nor a *petit maître*: he trod firmly, though not with dignity; and he was active though not stately.

There was, then, in him a something distinct from, and independent of his person; to which his person was but the vehicle; to

which all that the eye could discover in beholding him was subservient. If any doubt whether mind be predominant in the composition of man, whether intellect be his true, his noblest characteristic, let them well consider the personal appearance, and accurately analyse the fervour and talents of Lord Nelson.

We are not Platonists, yet we can admit with Plato, and his commentator, that there may be periods when men of more than common intellect, and capacity for eminent services, are unusually abundant in certain parts of the earth; as there are periods, too, when events require the exertions of great men, of leading characters; but they are not; and their absence is felt in the calamities that triumph over the herd of common mortals; in the misery resulting from the arrogance of a victor; in the incumbrance of that yoke which he rivets on the neck of the vanquished. They crouch to the ground, sunk beneath the ponderous fetters which load them; the iron galls their limbs; it cankers, it corrodes their very flesh; they pine, they consume away, yet they make no effort for relief, nor dare to raise themselves erect, and as men to claim the honours of the human race and nature.

Shall we not then receive with pleasure the Biographical Portrait of one of those worthies to whom we are indebted, in his line of action, for a part of that security in which we now contemplate it? Shall we not applaud the intention, which by means of his own pen, and of the press, has erected a monument to his memory more durable than perennial brass, more honourable than statues and trophies? This will descend to future ages, when the tears of his nation are forgotten; and when the calumnies of his enemies have long ceased to augment his glory.

Yet is that man happier than Nelson, whose biographer turns not away from any portion of his conduct; nor with averted face pursues any part of his narrative. He is happier than Nelson, who never put the fidelity of his friends to the painful trial of reproving him by allusions to the enchanted Rinaldo, in the magic palace of Armida; or, to whom might be applied the more classic comparison of the too complaisant Ulysses in the island of Calypso:

Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay,
With sweet, reluctant amorous delay—

.....
While Fate, impatient, his return attends,
And calls him to his country, and his friends.

The personal biography of Lord Nelson may be comprised in a narrow space. He was the third son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and Catherine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, D.D. rector of Barsham, in Suffolk, and a prebendary of Westminster. He was born Sept. 29, 1758. We find in this volume several instances of the intrepidity of our youthful hero. He had strayed, when quite a child, with the cow-boy, in search of birds' nests, and staying after the usual dinner hour, the family fearing he had been carried off by gypsies, sought him in all directions: his grandmother, on finding him alone, sitting with the utmost composure, exclaimed on seeing him, "I wonder, child, that hunger and fear did not drive you home."—"FEAR NEVER CAME NEAR ME, grandmama," replied Horatio. He received the rudiments of learning in the public school at Norwich, whence he was afterwards removed to North Walsham. In 1770 he happened to read in a newspaper of the appointment of his mother's brother, Capt. Maurice Suckling, to the *Raisonné*, of 64 guns. To him application was made to receive Horatio Nelson; with which, after objecting to his weakly frame, he complied. The business respecting Falkland's Islands being settled by a convention, Horatio was sent to the West-Indies in a merchant vessel: he returned a practical seaman, but with a fixed horror of the royal navy; which it required a long time to root out from his mind. His spirit was first called into exercise on occasion of the expedition fitted out in 1773, to explore the geography of the North Pole, as far as was practicable: he sailed in the *Carcass*, Capt. Lutwidge. During this expedition he stole away from the ship, with intent to procure for his father the skin of a huge arctic bear: he attempted to shoot the animal; but his musquet missed fire, and happily a chasm in the ice separated him from the vengeance of the object of his fearless pursuit. His next trip was to the East-Indies, but his health forbade his continuance in that sultry climate: here, however, he was made a midshipman, and thus was fixed to the naval service of his country. He passed his examination for

lieutenant, April 8, 1777, when nineteen years of age : and was sent to the West-Indies in the *Lowestoffe*, Capt. Locker. In this ship he boarded a prize, during a sea which might have terrified the oldest mariner; the prize was so completely water logged, that Nelson's boat went in on deck, and out again with the scud. Dec. 8, 1778, Nelson terminated his services as lieutenant, on board the flag ship of Sir Peter Parker; and was succeeded by Lieut. Collingwood. In January, 1781, Capt. Nelson was chosen to direct the naval part of the expedition against St. Juan's, where he transported troops, a hundred miles, up an intricate navigation, and "*boarded*" an island, which formed the outpost of the Spaniards, entrusted with the defence of the country. In this expedition, the following remarkable circumstance occurred.

On their subsequent perilous march through the almost impassable woods, an extraordinary and melancholy accident occurred. As one of the men was passing along, a snake darted from the bough of a tree, and bit him under the eye. The pain was so intense, that he was unable to proceed. But when one of his comrades was soon after sent to his assistance, the poor fellow was found dead and putrefied.

Capt. Nelson also, during this march, had nearly experienced the same dreadful fate. Being one day excessively fatigued, he had ordered his hammock, on one of their halts, to be slung under some tree. During his sleep, that extraordinary animal called the *Monitory Lizard*, from its faculty of warning persons of the approach of any venomous animal, passed across his face; which being observed by some of the attendant Indians, they shouted and awoke him. He immediately started up, and throwing off the quilt, found one of the most venomous of the innumerable serpents in that country, curled up at his feet. From this providential escape, the Indians, who attended, entertained an idea, that Nelson was a superior being, under an especial protection; and this idea, which his wonderful abilities and unwearied exertions tended to confirm, was of essential service in gaining their confidence and prolonging their co-operation.

On another occasion, Capt. Nelson and his men narrowly escaped being poisoned, by drinking at a spring into which some branches of the *Manchineel* apple-tree had been thrown.

Sickness, from fatigue and exposure, proved extremely fatal to the brave men

engaged in this expedition : happily Nelson escaped the fatality of the contagion, but his constitution was so greatly injured, as to render his return to Europe indispensable.

He arrived in London, January 1781. At the close of the year, though debilitated by service in the West-Indies, he was sent to the frozen Baltic in the *Albemarle* of 28 guns. The knowledge he gained of the Danish coast, on this occasion, was afterwards of essential service to him. He next sailed for Canada. He quitted America, with Lord Hood's fleet, for the West-Indies; returned to England, June 1783. "When Lord Hood carried him to St. James's, the King was exceedingly attentive to him." After his return from court, he threw off "*his iron-bound coat*," and spent the evening with his friend Mr. Davison, in talking over occurrences since they had parted on the beach of the river St. Lawrence.

The peace of 1783 restored Nelson to the parsonage of Burnham Thorpe; but, disgusted with inactivity, he took an opportunity of making a tour in France with his friend Capt. Macnamara. His remarks on that country are just. In March 1784, he obtained the *Boreas* frigate, and went in her to the West-Indies, where he conducted himself with great spirit, for the good of the service, and of his country. In this voyage he married Mrs. Nisbet, widow of Dr. Nisbet, physician to the island of Nevis, March 11, 1787. The lady was about twenty-one years of age. We shall notice his patriotic conduct, at this time, in a separate article. He again arrived in England, in July 1787.

Capt. Nelson, with his lady, resided at Burnham Thorpe, with Mr. Nelson the father; and here the seaman engaged with considerable zeal in cultivating his father's garden: "he would there often spend the greater part of the day, and dig, as it were, for the sake of being wearied."

In January 1793, he was appointed to the *Agamemnon*. In this ship he sailed to the Mediterranean. In August, Lord Hood obtained possession of Toulon; but Nelson was absent on public business at the Court of Naples: here he lodged in the house of the English ambassador, and "commenced that intimacy with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, which afterwards had so powerful an influence both on his professional and private life." He

arrived at Toulon in October. At the siege of Bastia, in Corsica, he united the talents of a land officer to those of a naval captain, and was justly called "the brigadier-general." Bastia surrendered May 22, 1794, after a siege of eight weeks. 4,500 French soldiers laid down their arms to 1,000 British, serving as marines. He afterwards assisted in the reduction of the other towns of the island, particularly of Calvi, where he lost the sight of his right eye. March 14, 1795, he assisted in taking two French line-of-battle ships, the *Ca Ira* and the *Censeur*. Soon afterwards, Capt. Nelson was made colonel of marines. Towards the end of 1795, Capt. Nelson was put under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis; and continued his services on the coast of Italy. In 1796, Spain joined the French in the war. Corsica was immediately evacuated: and Feb. 14, 1797, Capt. Nelson was happily the means of taking two Spanish men of war, the *San Nicolas* of 84 guns, and the *San Josef* of 112 guns: two other ships, the *Salvador del Mundo* of 112 guns, and the *San Isidro* of 74, were also taken. Sir John Jervis, the Commander-in-chief of the fleet, was on this event created Lord St. Vincent, the action taking place off Cape St. Vincent. Capt. Nelson was made an Admiral, Feb. 20, 1797. He also received the insignia of the order of the Bath. He was sent to bring off the garrison of Porto Ferrajo; and then commanded the inner squadron, in the blockade of Cadiz.

It was during this period, says the gallant Admiral, that perhaps my personal courage was more conspicuous than at any other part of my life. In an attack of the Spanish gun-boats, I was boarded in my barge with its common crew of ten men, coxswain, Capt. Freemantle and myself, by the commander of the gun-boats; the Spanish barge rowed twenty-six oars, besides officers, thirty men in the whole. This service was hand to hand with swords, in which my coxswain, John Sykes, now no more, twice saved my life. Eighteen of the Spaniards being killed, and several wounded, we succeeded in taking their commander.

On July 5, 1797, I sailed for Teneriffe: for the event I refer to my letter on that expedition. Having then lost my right arm, for this loss and my former services, His Majesty was pleased to settle on me a pension of £1000 a year.

This loss of his arm obliged Admiral

Nelson to return to England; but he sailed again in the *Vanguard*, April 1, 1798. In this ship the Admiral was sent up the Mediterranean, where the battle of the Nile, which took place Aug. 1, with its most important consequences, immortalized the hero who achieved it. In December, he conveyed the king and queen of Naples, with the royal family to Sicily: in the following summer he assisted the royalists in recovering Naples from the French: and he expelled a corps of French troops from Rome, granting conditions to the French general, which were signed on board the *Culloden*; thereby fulfilling a prophecy of an Italian poet, that he should take Rome with his ships. Admiral Nelson was now created an English Lord: and an Italian Duke (of Bronte.) He also received other honours from his applauding country.

1801. April 2, was the famous battle of Copenhagen: an attempt of the most unusual description, accomplished under circumstances that would have deterred most officers. Aug. 15. He attacked the French flotilla at Boulogne: but the vessels were too strongly chained to the ground to be brought off. The peace of Amiens gave him a momentary repose. He was created Viscount Nelson after the battle of Copenhagen.

1803. May 16, Lord Nelson sailed to the Mediterranean, as Commander in Chief: where his care and attention to the safety of their Sicilian Majesties was conspicuous: his spirited conduct to the Dey of Algiers was no less so. One of the most remarkable circumstances in the whole of our naval history, is his chase of the French fleet in 1805, from the Mediterranean to the West Indies and back again to Europe; by the mere terror of his name. Never was so decisive a compliment paid to an officer, by his enemy. He got sight of Gibraltar from the eastward, April 30: he sailed from Rosia Bay, May 7: reached Barbadoes, June 4: was off Trinidad on the 7th: quitted Antigua on the 13th for Europe, in chase of the enemy, who fled the instant they heard of his arrival. July 17, he came in sight of Cape St. Vincent. The run to Barbadoes was 3227 miles: the run backward 3459 miles. Thus did Nelson with eleven ships chase seventeen! He again saw England, Aug. 17, and left Portsmouth on his return to his charge,

Sept. 15. The battle of Trafalgar, in which the hero fell, took place Oct. 21, a day much to be remembered in the annals of Britain! a day that occasioned the most clearly expressed mixture of joy and grief, that ever a public occurrence produced. He was buried with national honours, Jan. 9, 1806.

The character of Lord Nelson as an officer, a patriot, a politician, and a man, is too interesting to be slurred over without distinct consideration; and as the letters which are contained in these volumes, afford the most authentic display of him in all these characters, we shall endeavour to derive advantage from them in a succeeding article, to which the foregoing list of dates, though necessary, is little more than introductory.

A View of Spain; comprising a Descriptive Itinerary of each Province, and a general statistical Account of the Country; including its Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Finances; its Government, civil and ecclesiastical Establishments; the State of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature; its Manners, Customs, Natural History, &c. with an Atlas. Translated from the French of Alexander de Laborde. 5 vols. 8vo. Price £3. 3s. Longman and Co., London, 1809.

It is not wonderful that the subject of the work before us should have employed so many pens: Spain, in every point of view, is interesting; in classical literature, history, commerce, and the productions of nature. Previous to the French revolution, though not included in the route of fashionable travelling, or what was called by our countrymen the *grand tour*, it had become the object of inquiry among our philosophical travellers, and the residence of our commercial speculators. Our historians had bestowed their labours upon it, our scholars had made us acquainted with its learned men and wits, and we were daily growing more familiar with the nature of the country and the character of its inhabitants. Till that eventful period, men were content to receive knowledge gradually, and to pursue it in branches. This traveller was a naturalist, that an historian, another was a painter, or sculptor, and

the dependent reader was better instructed and better entertained by consulting separate proficient on their respective subjects. In these glorious days of intuitive knowledge, the character of a scribbling traveller embraces a critical acquaintance with every art and science; and he, or she, (for we have lady travellers too), who sets out for the purpose of writing travels to be communicated to the public, is forthwith self-endowed with every requisite, not only to collect all interesting facts relative to every branch of knowledge, but to give a decided judgment on all works of taste. What is the result? Inconsistency, in narration, and tedious repetition of phrases familiar to every pretender. These remarks are not inapplicable to M. de Laborde, whose knowledge of book making is not the least of the talents evinced in the publication which he has spun with Spanish materials. If it be true that those materials cost him twenty thousand pounds sterling, as averred in the advertisement prefixed to the present work, he must surely have been well satisfied of the certainty of his remuneration before he embarked so large a capital in such a speculation, and there is sufficient evidence in the pages of these volumes, that he relied on the patronage of his imperial and royal masters, though the more fulsome parts of his adulation of the Corsican tribe in the original, have avowedly been omitted in the translation.

But while these observations, which force themselves upon us, are calculated to provoke suspicion and doubt, it behoves us to be the more on our guard against the natural seduction of established principles and sentiments, however correct and wellfounded, that our opinions may be guided by truth and justice: nor do we scruple to say *in limine*, that, whatever defects we meet in M. de Laborde's work, or whatever prejudices we detect in it, it abounds with information and entertainment. We will endeavour to take such a view of it as shall enable our readers to judge for themselves. The three first volumes, besides the introductory matter, are devoted to what the author calls a *descriptive Itinerary* of each province; the fourth and fifth volumes comprise a general view of the country in whatever relates to the different branches of government and political economy.

The principal objects of the introduc-

tion are to establish the following propositions, which, by his mode of advancing them, the author seems to think will be considered as paradoxes :

It will, no doubt, appear strange to assert, that Spain was never more flourishing, better cultivated, or perhaps, more populous than at present :

That it has never experienced any decline, never having attained any eminent degree of prosperity :

That the splendour of the boasted reigns of Ferdinand V., Charles V., and Philip II., was owing only to military glory and foreign politics, without the welfare of the country being a step advanced :

That the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which are considered as the most brilliant ages of Spain, were less prosperous than the eighteenth, which constitutes a part of its supposed decline :

That the discovery of America was never injurious either to its population or industry, and that it is at present eminently advantageous to both :

That the Inquisition, atrocious and sanguinary as it was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, did not in those times prevent the increase of population, or the progress of knowledge, while its influence, which seemed to be null, has, for sixty years past, been prejudicial to every kind of improvement :

And lastly, that if Spain were governed by an enlightened prince, it would, from its present state in the two worlds, be able in a very short time to rise to the highest degree of wealth and splendour, and rival the great powers of Europe.

French writers have always been fond of paradoxes, and indeed not a few among our own, estimate them as touchstones of genius. We do not, however, consider these assertions of that nature, the fifth and sixth perhaps excepted. They are a mere play upon words. The military glory of a country and the power of its government have, till our times, been usually esteemed the evidence of its being in a flourishing state. Modern prosperity consists in the flourishing state of commerce : but whether we consider arms or trade as affording the means of splendour to a country, each excites the notion of eminence rather than of welfare or happiness. We connect the ideas of happiness and prosperity with the cantons of Switzerland previous to the French revolution : we connect the ideas of eminence, power, enormous luxury, and galling poverty and terror, with France under the Corsican.

In like manner by the prosperity of Spain, is meant the happiness of the Spaniards in general ; and allowing national happiness to depend on the means of easy livelihood to the general mass of the people, we believe the happiest time of Spain to have been, not that passing while M. de Laborde was writing, but that which preceded the revolution of France : if by prosperity is meant the power of the government, as in the present case of France, there cannot be a doubt that Spain obtained great eminence under Ferdinand V., Charles V., and Philip II., and consequently that it has experienced a decline. If M. de Laborde had but separated his positions and stated them clearly, they would have borne more the character of truisms than of paradoxes : but then what would have become of his eloquence in discriminating and developing the topics connected with them, which he has done in an ingenious and pleasing manner : His arguments to prove that the discovery of America was never injurious either to the population or industry of Spain, and that it is at present advantageous to both, are in general conclusive, but they are more laboured than necessary, and some of them are weak. On the subject of the Inquisition, M. de Laborde becomes the warm advocate of the monks of St. Dominic, and asserts, contrary to the general information on the subject, that the cruelties of their tribunal, "though atrocious, were not numerous, nor ever exercised without warning." In his defence of the want of religious toleration in the Spanish government this curious passage occurs :

Spain seemed early to have foreseen all the evils that would spring from irresolute measures on so important a point ; she adopted a fixt plan, which she declared openly, and which, far from injuring the progress of her population, was, on the contrary, favourable to it, by keeping her out of the religious wars which desolated Germany and France after the reformation, and with which England is still afflicted.

The French, in spite of all their opportunities, still remain miserably misinformed respecting England. It would be no insult to the man who talks of this country being afflicted with religious wars, to suppose he was the same person who asked whether he could not go all the way from London to Dublin by land ?

Who does not see the cloven foot in the last assertion above cited? "If Spain were governed by an *enlightened prince*, it would, from its present state in the two worlds, be able in a very short time to rise to the highest degree of wealth and splendour, and rival the great powers of Europe." No doubt, M. de Laborde, Joseph Buonaparte is all that is wanted for Spain! Away with the Bourbons, away with the Cortes!

Spain undoubtedly increased in wealth and prosperity during the eighteenth century. The descendants of Louis XIV. have restored this kingdom to the political situation which must be favourable to it; they have brought forward part of its means of industry; they have restored the arts and sciences to it, but they have still left fetters remaining that prevent a complete amelioration: though wise enough to reform abuses, they were not perhaps sufficiently powerful to abolish laws or change habits, equally injurious to the increase of industry.

After this compliment to the Bourbons, he dictates to his *enlightened prince* the revolutionary measures for the welfare of Spain; not forgetting the sale of the convents; which he compensates by the following eulogium on the high clergy:

They (the Spanish nobility) had, however, a noble example before them in the members of the high clergy, to whom their country is indebted for most of the churches, hospitals, roads, aqueducts, fountains, and other public establishments of their dioceses. I am delighted to repeat it, those respectable men have at all times set examples of philosophy and beneficence, as well as inculcated Christian morality: their estates are the best managed in Spain.

Towards the conclusion of his introduction M. de L. names some of the persons to whom he has been indebted for assistance and information, but it is something singular that the man to whom he is certainly most indebted, especially in the first three volumes, is mentioned as it were by chance in a short note: we mean the Abbé Pons.

From this epitome of M. de L.'s observations, our readers will perceive that his sentiments do not differ greatly from those which we presented them in the several papers entitled "Views of Spain."*

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 533, 753, 929, 1137. Also Vol. V. pp. 305, 513, 753.

The information they contained was, much of it, at least, of a later date than this French traveller's opportunities of remark; and we refer to them for many particulars, more immediately applicable to the present state of that country.

The other prolegomena consist of observations on travelling in general, and the modes of it in Spain; also of the natural and historical geography of the country, with a chronological table of the kings of Spain from Pelagius to Charles IV. M. de L.'s observations on travelling in general, are for the most part just: but is he not inconsistent in saying (p. cxxvii) that the French travellers were most of them "missionaries and pilgrims, and the remainder merchants or naturalists," when, before we proceed three pages further, he observes:

A line was laid down in Europe which was mechanically adopted by all travellers, according to the different reasons which induced them to go from home. Persons in ill health went to Nice, and Montpellier; the more enterprising to Pisa; naturalists followed the steps of M. de Saussure, travelled over the glaciers of Switzerland, and climbed to the summit of Mount Blanc; the amateurs of the arts traversed Italy by the post road, without reflecting that to the right and to the left, and in the interior of the Apennines, they passed by the most beautiful sites of nature, and the most curious monuments. Lastly, economists conceived that there was nothing to be learned out of the country of Smith and Arthur Young.

The account of the manner of travelling in Spain and the advice to travellers are entertaining and useful. The view, however, given of the inns of Spain, of the *fondas*, *posadas*, and *ventas*, is very discouraging, even to those whom enthusiasm and energy may enable to surmount the difficulties of the roads and floods.

The observations on the mountains of Spain and the face of the country are interesting, and are accompanied with curious geological plates bound up with the Atlas.

We are now come to the *descriptive Itinerary*. As the chief merit, indeed to travellers, the indispensable object, of this part of M. de L.'s work is accuracy of situation and of description, the only means of judging of it, is either by experience in having travelled the roads, or by comparing his account with those of others. We pretend not to judge by ex-

perience, and we do not think it necessary to bestow our time in collating authors on a subject in which the general reader is not so interested as to require minute exactness, and the inaccuracies of which every traveller may find better corrected by the road-books of the country, than by the most ingenious critic in Europe. We particularly allude to the roads, places, and face of the country, as described in the itinerary. But let us see what M. de L. means by a *descriptive Itinerary*. Taking each province distinctly, the author first gives general observations on the province, then carries his reader along with him on the different roads of it, describing the scenes on each side, and the prospects whether distant or near, the towns and villages, their population, government, and industry, their sites, their edifices, the works of art and of taste they contain, whatever is curious in their environs, concluding with a general statistical account of the province at large, its natural history, and the character, manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants. The first volume contains Catalonia, Valencia, and Estremadura: the second volume gives Andalusia, including the four kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Grenada, and Jaen; the kingdoms of Murcia, Arragon, and Navarre; Biscay and its cantons; the principality of the Asturias, the kingdom of Galicia, and that of Leon: in the third volume we have Old and New Castile, La Mancha, districts little known, Gibraltar, the Spanish possessions in Africa, and the kingdom of Majorca, including the Balearic and Pityuse isles. As reviewers it would be an endless labour to follow M. de L. through such a journey. In the perusal of it, we were sometimes amused with his descriptions, and often out of patience at the constant repetition of the same words and ideas in describing the different routes. The monotony, if we may use the expression, of altars, monuments, carvings, statues, and pictures, is intolerable, and was scarcely repaid by the pleasure arising from the value of many of the subjects, and from the cursory view of the Spanish school of painting. The same may be said of the statistical accounts: they are multiplied *ad infinitum*; at the end of every stage, whether village or town; then for the province at large when the author has travelled through it, and for the whole

together at the end of the itinerary, forming the chief part of the fourth and fifth volumes, the contents of which will form the subject of another article.

By way of specimen of this writer's talents, and of his translator's style, we select a part of his description of Gibraltar; a fortress on many accounts interesting to our countrymen. It is true, that the places which have lately been the scenes of military operations and bloody battles, might gratify the curiosity of the moment; but we trust, that when the interest excited by these gallant struggles of a gallant people has subsided, that attached to the "old rock" will maintain its full force and vigour; add to this, that we believe the present state of that town, with the extent of British labours on the rock, are known to very few among us.

Gibraltar is 5200 varas (yards) long, and 1500 broad, in the widest part; the perpendicular height is 500, and the circumference, including the moles, angles, and bays, 13,200. The rock is completely beset with batteries, thrown up at all points where they could not render the ascent completely inaccessible; so that from Europa point, which advances farthest into the sea on the south side, to the highest part of the rock, which is that of the north, (at about two miles distance from the other), there is not a single point which has not been put in a defensible condition. On the side nearest Spain, the internal fortifications, made since the time Gibraltar was besieged by the combined armies of France and Spain, are astonishing. These improvements are due to general O'Hara, the late governor; a great number of workmen were employed about it for eight years, and doubtless with immense expence. To give an idea of the labour, it will be sufficient to mention that the excavations, effected by the force of gunpowder in the centre of the mountain, and in the solid rock, form vaults of such height and extent, that during a siege they can contain the whole garrison.

These caverns, the most considerable of which is the hall of St George, communicate with the other batteries, established all along the mountains, by a winding road, and passable throughout on horseback, which must have cost an immense sum of money. It is impossible to restrain your admiration at the execution of so bold, I may add so useless, an undertaking, since the lower batteries, situated on the same point, on the exterior of the rock, are a sufficient defence without this collection of cannons suspended in the air in the higher batteries, the fire of which enfiladed all the approaches of the enemy along the ground, while the others di-

rect their fire from a height, and do but little execution.

On returning towards Europa point, as you enter the town, your attention is again struck by considerable fortifications, barracks, magazines, and batteries, placed every where that the nature of the ground will admit. On the highest point of land the tower of St. George was built, under the directions of general O'Hara; his intention was to raise it to a sufficient height to command the whole of Cadiz, and observe all that passed in that port; but the English government did not approve of the undertaking, which is therefore left in an unfinished state, and O'Hara has been obliged to defray the expences already incurred out of his own pocket.

Along the mountain you perceive several grottos, or natural excavations; that of St. Michael is the most famous; the height of the entrance is four-hundred and thirty-seven varas and a half above the level of the sea. The cavern below is at least seventy feet; a rope is fastened round your body as you descend; it contains columns of chrysalization and stalactites, imitating all the orders of architecture. The water filtering on all sides has formed on the walls, and around, a profusion of ornaments of every sort.

A hundred paces from its gate is another beautiful cavern, sixty-five varas square, and the vault twenty-one varas high. On the right is an opening, or second excavation, adorned with the same caprices of nature, but with so much regularity, that it has the appearance of a temple. Perhaps it was formerly made use of for consulting some oracle, probably that of Hercules, who was the principal divinity of the place, as well as of the cave in the promontory of Ampelusias, on the coast of Africa.* From the entry of this cavern you discover the whole of the bay of Gibraltar; you command a view of the country-houses, the flower and kitchen-gardens, which the inhabitants have formed, one above the other, on the side of the mountain, up to the royal road, and the public walk, extending for about half a mile from the town of Gibraltar to the new town on the south.

It is impossible to do justice to the taste and magnificence of the English, on seeing the care with which they have embellished the rock; they have spared nothing to cover it with trees and flowers, to support the earth with walls and other props, to cut a number of roads through the solid rock, and make them passable on horseback and in carriages up to the very top; they have even sown some artificial meadows for their flocks; an excellent example to the Spaniards, who could obtain, with much more facility, the

same advantages in their fertile country. From the grotto of St. Michael you discover the magazines, the batteries, the new town; on the south, the marine hospital, a handsome and commodious building. The view extends over a number of country-houses, to some of which beautiful gardens are attached; in time these new buildings will form a town, as considerable as that of Gibraltar. Near, there are eight magnificent cisterns, large enough to contain 40,000 tuns of water. These cisterns are bomb proof; they receive all the water which flows down the side of the mountain, previously purified in coppers erected for the purpose. The English have formed a project of building over these cisterns, an edifice to keep every thing necessary for victualling ships; and the hospital, as well as the artillery park, being near, they could then instantly refit a squadron with every thing it might want.

On the south side you perceive a number of mountains, called Tarfes, divided into upper and lower; near them a very ancient tower, with a cistern and well, formerly stood. In a cave in the neighbourhood several stones have been found, with human bones above the common size, so strongly incrustrated in them as to form one solid mass.

From Europa point to the gate on the land side are several moles, which facilitate the unloading of ships, and enable them to cast anchor in greater security; yet they are constantly at work upon them, as well as upon the fortifications, to which they are adding something every day.

Before you arrive at the south gate you observe a large and handsome square, surrounded with trees, now called the Field of Mars, formerly the Red Sand; the size is such, that the 6000 men, of which the garrison commonly consists, can perform their manœuvres without inconvenience. It is there the guard always musters, and on Sundays and holidays they make it the grand parade. The English troops carry neatness and military precision to such excess, that it appears inconvenient and ridiculous to those who have served in armies less particular in these respects. It is the same with the regularity of their buildings, and the useless labour of their defensive works; they have more the appearance of the park and palace of a sovereign, than a fortified town: the lines, embrasures, and keys of the arches, are cut with inconceivable regularity, in large and hard blocks of stone, and all the military utensils are brought to similar perfection. Notwithstanding the multiplied means of defence in Gibraltar, the place is not impregnable on the sea-side; and the king's bastion, on which M. D'Arçon directed his floating batteries, seems to me the true point of attack. Since the last siege, they have increased

* Vide Pomponius Mela.

the works of this line; but such as they now are, they are not proportioned to the others, and the means that might be opposed to it, if the besiegers were masters of the sea, and directed the enterprize better.

The prevailing religions are the Catholic, the church of England, and the Jewish; each of them has its own burying-ground, among the sandy earth of the mountain. It is observed, that there is less order and propriety among the tombs of the Catholics than those of the church of England, where they have each a stone tablet, with a laconic and expressive inscription. The Jews observe the same custom, but the Spaniards do not appear to have treated these monuments with the same religious respect.*

The town of Gibraltar is on the west side at the foot of the mountain; it is large, well built, fortified with strong walls, bastions, and works to cover them; a large fort protects and masks the mole, built in the form of a bridge, three hundred feet long; a church, consecrated to our Lady of Europe, is built near it, and on the land side is another mole, which covers the port, fortified by a fort with a tower, and two or three breast-works thrown up in front.

On entering the town by the south gate, you perceive on the left an edifice, containing the library of the officers of the garrison; the collection is good, especially of modern authors. The officers had determined to raise a magnificent building of free-stone, by subscription, in the centre of the place, to establish the library there; but the English government, hearing of this institution, determined to defray the expence.

The governor's house is built on the ground formerly occupied by the convent of Franciscans; there is a charming garden attached to it, which on Thursday and Sunday evenings, during the summer, is the promenade of the officers of the garrison and the inhabitants of the city. On leaving the governor's house, you enter the principal street, where all the merchants reside, and leave the Catholic chapel on the right, which has been rebuilt in an excellent style of architecture; this street extends almost the whole length of the city, it is more than half a mile long, and on each side are handsome flat pavements, and an infinity of shops from one end to the other. It is impossible to describe the incessant noise made by the carts, full of merchandize, and all classes of people, who are continually passing and repassing all day long. All the houses are built in the English style, with small doors, flat roofs, and particularly with enormous bow-windows, behind which,

the prime goods of all sorts are exposed to sale. It is difficult to understand how so much merchandize is disposed of in so small a place, insulated on all sides, and without any open communication with Spain, or any export trade. The greater part of the inhabitants are military; the commerce with Africa is neither certain nor regular; and although the contraband traffic with Spain, both in money and goods, is one of their principal branches of trade, that cannot be sufficient to indemnify England for a million and a half of piastres, which on an average it costs annually to maintain this point in the Mediterranean, where in other respects the duties collected are very small. The importance of Gibraltar is therefore founded rather on national vanity, than on any real benefit. This place is advantageously situated for virtualising the fleets, and the protection of the coast of Africa, from whence the English procure their corn, and as a place of refuge for their privateers. Its port is the key to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; consuls from all the states of Europe and North America reside there. The Americans as well as the Swedes, Danes, and Dutch, carry on a direct commerce with Gibraltar; by taking up there the articles they want, and leaving in exchange snuff, cod, pitch, and tar, masts, rum, maize, rice, flour, sugar, pepper, ginger, cotton, anniseed, and the other articles of commerce, which they procure from Asia, Africa, and Europe. The coasts of Granada, Seville, and Catalonia, furnish wine, and Africa wax and fresh meat in great quantities; they also import from Spain brandy, raisins, almonds, oranges, silks, lemons, salt, &c. which the vessels from the north carry back in exchange. However, notwithstanding the value of these different productions of the peninsula, the contraband merchandize which the English furnish, especially cotton and snuff, turn the scale considerably in their favour.

This contraband trade is carried on here in the same scandalous manner as on the frontiers of Portugal and France.

However, it must be acknowledged, that lately more precautions have been taken in this respect, and more opposition made to this smuggling. Several king's ships, called guarda-costas, are employed to prevent it, which are continually cruising from the bay of Algeziras, before all the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean. There are also some companies of Catalonian light troops stationed along the roads and footways on the coast leading to Gibraltar; they pursue smugglers with activity, and oblige them to shew their passports, and by searching them with the most minute attention and questioning them adroitly, detect the impositions they practise. The vigilance with which these men conduct

* I quote the very expression of Mr. De Beramendi, a Spaniard, from whom I have copied several observations in this article.

themselves, as well as the commandant of the district, who is placed at the last office along the line, is beyond description; the trappings of the horses, and the clothes of the men, even the soles of their shoes, do not escape examination; by these means much money has been seized, for no one is allowed to carry more cash out of the country than appears necessary for the time mentioned in the passport, obtained from the commandant-general of the line, residing at Algeziras.

Gibraltar contains altogether nine thousand inhabitants, including eight regiments, amounting to six thousand men; so that this place is rather a military colony than a commercial establishment. The English took it from the Spaniards during the war of the succession in Spain, when attached to the party of the arch-duke; the fort surrendered to the united fleet of England and Holland in 1704, and the allies took possession of it in the name of Charles the Third. The place was ceded to the English by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville; it was besieged in 1705, 1708, and 1782, always without success; nothing was neglected for the defence of the place, and they have laboured incessantly to embellish it and render it pleasant. The facility of procuring all sorts of Spanish wines is a great convenience to the garrison; they generally prefer that of Xeres, usually called *Pajarete*. In other respects they live exactly in the same manner as in their own country.

The population of Gibraltar extends one mile to the south, and nearly as much towards the top of the mountain, but is continually increasing, if we may judge from the number of new buildings lately erected. All the houses are painted black on the outside, with white borders or ledges, shewing the number of stories, which is generally two or three; this method, which at first sight has a sombre appearance, is well suited to a country where the reflection of the sun is so violent. They say that this custom is adopted for two reasons, the first to mask the town from the enemy, the second because there are there many people of weak sight. The activity and precautions of the police maintain the greatest order in public manners as well as the salubrity and cleanliness of the streets; no beggars are to be found here, as in the towns of Spain, and you meet with none of those hucksters, who live at the expence of the most indigent part of the community, or any of those knaves who frequent all the public places in other towns.

Though all the streets are well lighted at night, no one is allowed to walk without a lantern and a permission from the general, as they oblige people to answer immediately the challenges of the sentinels, a great number of whom are stationed in the town, as

well as patrols and watchmen. The permission is written on a card, containing the name of the bearer, as the cards of safety were formerly made out in France.

The toleration of the different religions does not disturb public tranquillity or social harmony. The decorum observable in the Catholic church is equal to the order which prevails in that of the English, and the fervour so much remarked in the Jewish synagogues, of which there are three, and in each of them the men are separated from the women.

The principal synagogue is handsome, having three aisles separated by pillars of the Doric order; the pews for the women are at the sides. There are three steps leading to the peristyle, over which are several large chests of acajou [mahogany] wood fixed in the wall, and intended to preserve the books and other objects of the law. Towards the centre of the middle aisle, in the place where the choir is placed in Catholic churches, a pulpit is erected for the rabbi, from which he expounds the doctrines of the Mosaic institutions, and reads the psalms and prayers in Hebrew, which the people repeat in a loud voice. The men are seated on forms, and all the assistants keep their heads covered. Without doubt, this custom is derived from the east, where it was always preserved. The contortions, gestures, and attitudes, they throw themselves into while at prayers, the confused cries of so many voices without harmony, and the want of order perceptible in the manner in which they sit, sometimes turning their backs on the altar, has not, altogether, a very solemn appearance. But this people possess the advantage of retaining the Hebrew language by teaching it to their children in their infancy, and by this means it is preserved, though rather changed. Their mode of transacting business is well known; every one is aware to what a pitch they carry usury and imposition. However, I have had the means of convincing myself, that in Poland and other countries, where the Jews are the only traders, they content themselves with a moderate profit often repeated, which is then as valuable to them as a more advantageous bargain, and not so burthensome to those who are their dupes. Their religion is not tolerated in Spain, except in Gibraltar, and they live more securely here than in any other part of Europe; and so great a number of them assemble from all parts, that, in process of time, this famous rock will be nothing more than a colony of Jews.

Marriage is one of their most solemn family ceremonies. The hall of the house of the betrothed, where the union is celebrated, is generally highly ornamented. At the end a stage is erected, on which seats are placed, one for the bride, and others for her mother

and married sisters, as girls are not allowed to assist at this solemnity. The other women, who are invited, sit round the saloon, and they are dressed with the utmost elegance, some in the ancient Jewish costume, which is very fashionable on the coast of Africa. They must assume an appearance of modesty and reserve, and they act it very naturally, permitting only now and then a few glances.

The bride then enters with her mother and sisters dressed in white. Her face is covered with a long veil, behind which her features are distinguishable. The bridegroom soon arrives with the rabbi and the bride's father, and in their turn follow the persons invited. The ceremony is nothing more than a mixture of well known forms, both ancient and modern. A cup of wine is brought, which the new married couple drink one after the other; they then give it to the doctor, [rabbi] who performs the marriage ceremony; he passes it to the father, who, perhaps, to prove that no one can share the affections of the two lovers, breaks the glass into pieces in the presence of the whole of the company. The rabbi then reads the names and rank of the contracting parties, and the duties to which they mutually engage themselves. We know that adultery is severely condemned by the Mosaic law; but what is more surprising in this age, is to hear the anathemas and maledictions denounced against sterility. It is true that there are few Jewish marriages which are not perfectly conformable to the wish of the law-giver in this respect.

Gibraltar has a theatre, which, though small, is well laid out, and adorned with taste. For want of regular actors, the officers of the garrison perform, during the greater part of the year, a number of English plays.

On the opposite side of the straits of Gibraltar is the town of Ceuta. The traveller, who wishes to cross over into Africa, may take advantage of the north-west winds, and the small vessels which are continually passing and repassing. A calm moonlight night, and smooth sea, will give him an agreeable passage, during which he never loses sight of the two mountains, Calpe and Abila, situated in two different quarters of the world.

ΑΕΓΙΚΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗΣ
ΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ, &c.—*A Greek Dictionary
of the French Tongue.* By Gregory Geor-
giades Zalikoglou, of Thessalonica. Paris,
published by Tilliard, and by Schoell.

The appearance of this work has given occasion not only to sundry learned remarks, in the shape of criticism, but also

to a display of that national vanity which predominates in the character of our Gallic rivals. Their boasts of the prevalence of their language throughout Europe, with the attention which it receives from foreigners, are supported by facts; while we acknowledge, with regret, that no European language has been diffused with equal assiduity.

The courts of different kingdoms have employed French as the medium of communication, too generally; and even the intercourse of literati and of merchants has been held in this too fashionable dialect. This evil, with many others, may be traced to the policy of Louis XIV. and Colbert his minister. It has contributed essential facilities to French intrigue; and the present unhappy condition of the Continent is a result, not indirect, of the want of patriotism in those who originally adopted this insidious foe among their natural subjects. The work under report adds to our mortification, inasmuch as we have no similar performance in the English language; yet are our connexions with Greece considerable, and likely, since Malta is in our possession, to become still more extensive. The fact is, the French have taken pains, and they continue to take pains, to establish their political interests by all manner of means. The British take no pains, but are listless and indifferent; they slumber when opportunities are offered, the advantages of which are distant. The reputation of our island for science, as well as for prowess, would stand much higher among strangers than that of France does, had it the same access to their minds. The labours of Gallic ingenuity would be reduced to their true value before the sterling good sense of Britons, could the natives of other countries be placed in a condition to judge equally of both. We have had repeated occasions to call the attention of the public to the consequences resulting from this state of things; and we shall not cease to enforce our opinion, till the public officers of our country are fully convinced of the importance of literature, politically considered, and deem it worthy of something more than mere sufferance on the part of the nation. We think its importance would justify encouragement, honour, and reward.

The French critic of whose sentiments we avail ourselves, observes, that the

knowledge of the French language is extensively spread in Greece; and that within the last twenty years, the best French works in science and literature have been translated into the vulgar Greek. A man of letters, who by his useful labours has justified his claims to the gratitude of his countrymen, the late M. Ventotis, greatly contributed to this progress of the French language in Greece, by the publication of his Dictionary. But as neither that author nor his coadjutors were sufficiently versed in the peculiarities of Gallic phraseology, they committed faults which greatly diminished the value of their performance.

Sundry learned Greeks, sensible of these defects, and desirous of a more correct Dictionary, engaged M. Gregory Zalikoglou to undertake this work. M. George Philander, a Greek merchant of the Peloponnessus (of whom Mr. Gregory speaks in terms of the warmest gratitude), paid all the expenses of the edition, as a benefit conferred on his country. In this exertion of patriotic zeal he is not singular; many others not less spirited have lately occurred in Greece.

Those of our readers to whom French is familiar, will derive information from the remarks of M. Gregory in his learned introduction, in which he draws a comparison between the two languages. Treating on pronunciation, he insists that the true sounds of letters cannot be communicated by characters or signs; but they must be heard to be ascertained and distinguished. The ear, not the eye, must judge on them; and a good ear is necessary to direct the tongue in repeating them.

The relative pronouns *who*, *which*, &c. give occasion to M. G. to examine the opinions of a celebrated linguist, who places the relative article *ος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *ὅ*, among the pronouns. M. G. is of opinion that the relative article should not be separated from the prefixed article. His reasonings in support of this opinion are very learned and copious; he submits them to the opinion of the judicious. Another remark is, that the Greeks frequently translate by *εἰς*, the word *one*, when used as an article. Our author, believing that by this construction a learner is exposed to the error of confounding the idea of *one*, taken numerically, with *one* used as an article, advises that *τις* should be constantly

adopted, as a certain method of avoiding obscurity. Nevertheless, those moderns may be justified who have used *εἰς* in the character of an article; as it is so found in many instances among the ancients. Xenophon; Philostratus, a writer of attic elegance; Demoxenes, an old comic writer, cited by Atheneus; Apollodorus, Museus, and Longus, have thus employed it. The Latins did the same with *unus*. Henry Stephens, in his "Treatise on the Conformity of the French Language with the Greek," after having explained the usage of *εἰς*, adds: "But the Latins do not in this manner put *unus* for *aliquis*; in which many young speakers of Latin mislead themselves." But is not Henry Stephens himself misled? We read in the Andrian of Terence,

Fortè UNAM adspicio adolescentulam.

And we find in Catullus :

*Hæc cum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus, UNUS caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur....*

I am not, indeed, ignorant that *unus* has sometimes the import of *magnus*, *insignis*; and this import may be justified plausibly enough in the verses of Catullus; but the passage in the Andrian, remains unimpeached; and it is precisely to the point. Others equally incontestable might be adduced.

A great part of his preface M. G. devotes to the examination of the differences that are manifest between the Greek of the present day and that spoken by the ancients. His remarks on the accusative feminine in *αις*, on the suppression of the ending *ων* in the greater part of the neuter in *ων*; on the termination *ας*, which is given by the populace to very many of the French masculines and feminines; on the contraction of verbs, as *λες*, *λέμεν*, for *λέγεις*, *λέγομεν*; on the syllabical augmentation which is added or omitted at the pleasure of the speaker; on the suppression of *αν*; on the perplexity caused by the loss of the pluperfect; on the employment of the relative *ὅπου*; and on many other particulars, deserve great attention.

The future of the modern language is not formed in a regular manner; it is obliged to make use of the auxiliary *θέλω*, *I will*; in which it agrees with the Eng-

lish. Modern writers differ on the form of this auxiliary. M. G. prefers *θέλω* declining in *σα*; and then he puts the verb in the subjunctive mood. On this Greeks alone can decide; but we find the beginning of this incomplete future formed by means of the auxiliary *θέλω* among writers of the Lower Empire. A metaphrastes of Homer, placed by M. Villoison, in the twelfth century, translates the future *χαλέσουσα*, by *θέλουσα χαλέσαι*. What appears much more astonishing is, that there are traces of this use of *θέλω*, in writers of the purest Greek, as Isocrates, and Aristophanes.

The object of M. Gregory was to offer to the public a Dictionary in a convenient and portable form; at the same time comprising every thing important. His work is less voluminous than that of Ventotis, but it is much more complete. M. G. has even found room for abundance of words lately introduced by the change of political sentiments, and by the progress of science, together with all the terms of the new French system of measurement. It may be extremely useful to interpreters, to merchants who are called by their business to intercourse with the Levant, and to travellers who may indulge their attachment to classic lore by visits to the attractive climates of Greece and Asia Minor.

We are much mistaken if the reader who draws proper inferences from the introduction of French revolutionary terms into this Dictionary, will not discern the true purposes which it is intended to answer. If we recollect rightly, Ventotis's work contained no small collection of those significant terms and phrases under which the revolutionary jargon concealed the most murderous intentions. They were *barbarous*, in more senses than one; and the *great work* which has hitherto remained imperfect, so far as concerns Greece, is now advancing toward its public operation, or we mistake the object of this part of M. Gregory's labours. It is scarcely possible that a performance so learned as this Dictionary must be, by its nature, should not contain many things extremely well worth knowing by students of Greek, whether for classic or for sacred purposes; and our persuasion of its usefulness has been an additional and undeniable inducement to us to give it a place in our work.

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*Della Patria di Cristoforo Colombo, &c.*

On the native Country of Christopher Columbus: a Dissertation published in the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Turin, reprinted, with additional Documents and Letters. Also an epistolary Dissertation on the Author of the Book: *de Imitatione Christi*. Florence, 8vo. 1808.

On the tomb of Columbus was inscribed by order of Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Spain,

*A Castilla y a Leon  
Nuevo mundo dio Colon.*

"To Castile and Leon, Columbus gave a new World"; it is therefore no wonder that every thing belonging to that great navigator should be contemplated with interest. That America should be called *Columbia*, after Columbus, rather than *America* after *Amerigo Vesputio*, who was not the original discoverer of that Continent, is a sentiment which gains ground among the literati; and especially in America. To determine, therefore, what country may claim the honour of his birth, is necessary to a complete acquaintance with his history; and perhaps there is at this moment no subject equally striking with that of the life of Columbus, which has not been treated by able pens.

Genoa has hitherto been distinguished as the native city of Columbus; but it appears by undeniable evidence, that the ancestors, the father, and the nearest relations of that heroic adventurer, were born and settled at Cuccaro, in the Monterrat, in Piedmont. After the decease of Diego great grandson to Columbus, a suit was instituted in Spain by those who claimed his property by heirship; the documents produced on that occasion fell into the hands of the late M. Galeani Napione, intendant of the finances in Piedmont for the late king of Sardinia, who combined them into a dissertation inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy at Turin, 1805. A friend of M. Napione, M. de Priocca, ex-minister for foreign affairs under the last kings of Sardinia, has revised that dissertation and augmented it into the present volume. It consists of thirteen chapters: the principal of these contains a list of authors who have stated the birth place of Columbus, correctly. That navigator having acquired by his discoveries, greater wealth

than any other individual in Europe, if not in the world, at that time, settled his property on his heirs male, in direct descent. He obtained this permission in 1497, established it by his will in 1502, and again by a codicil in 1505; the year of his death. His son, allied to the royal house of Portugal, his grandson, and great grandson enjoyed his estate. Diego, great grandson of Columbus died in 1578, without issue. His nearest of kin, was Alvaro of Portugal, son of a grand-daughter of the renowned navigator; but a certain Baldassar Columbus of Cuccaro, disputed the succession with him, as heir, proving by legal documents that Christopher Columbus as well as himself, descended from the Columbus's of Cuccaro; and that Dominico, father of Christopher, of the same privileged, though not wealthy, race, was hereby proprietor of one eighteenth part of the fief of this name, the revenue of which was about £120. One of the documents produced in this suit, dated 1443, proved, that six years after the birth of Columbus, his father Dominico still resided at Cuccaro. Five witnesses on behalf of Baldassar Columbus, prove the birth of Christopher at Cuccaro, and say, that "he quitted that place when but a stripling: *Piccolo*." The suit lasted *twenty years*; and was carried on with an ardour, a subtilty, a noise, and a perseverance proportioned to its magnitude, and to the wealth of the parties concerned. A swarm of claimants appeared in this contention; by all of whom the father of Christopher was acknowledged to be Dominico Columbus of Cuccaro; this too, was affirmed by the tribunal; by which the succession was, at length, adjudged to Nugno, son of Alvaro of Portugal. The first part of the volume concludes with two letters which prove the discovery of the new world by Columbus; In fact that discovery never was claimed by Amerigo Vesputio, although a general error has invested him with that honour, by calling both the northern and southern continents after his name.

M. Napione attributes to John Gersen, a Benedictin of St. Stephen of Verceil in Piedmont, the composition of the book, "of the Imitation of Christ;" and he congratulates his country on having given birth to these great men;—to whom many others may be added with the greatest justice.

*L'Histoire Romaine, &c. The Roman History, &c.* Adapted for the Instruction of Youth, &c. &c. By Madame Regnault de la Combe. 12mo. Pp. 320, Price 5s. Longman, and Co. London, 1810.

MADAME Regnault de la Combe in her preface informs the reader, that the present work is part of a series of instruction she has arranged for her own children. It consists of the Roman History, as copiously narrated by questions and answers, as can be expected from the size of the volume.

In giving the preference to the dialogue form, I have followed at a distance the celebrated examples of Madame le Prince de Beaumont, of Madame Genlis, of Berquin, and even of Fenelon himself.

The grand epochs of the Roman History form the natural divisions of the work. The first comprehends the foundation of Rome, and the history of the monarchy to the expulsion of the kings. The brilliant era of the republic, so fruitful in great events, forms the second, which is narrated from conquest to conquest until the usurpation of Julius Cæsar; at which period commences the third epoch, and which is prolonged to the time of the weak Honorius, 55th emperor of the west; in whose reign the former glory of the empire was obscured; and at which period the modern history commences, and where my labours close, at least for the present.

In the course of the work chronological tables of the Latin and Roman Kings, and Emperors, are inserted, which is terminated by a sketch of the customs and usages of the Romans, as well in their military career as in their civil and religious manners.

The whole is well calculated for young folks, for whom the work was undertaken, as the style is concise, and to be commended for its clear elucidation, totally unconnected with that prolixity which so often disgusts young readers; and what will add to its value, Madame R. has taken care to see it correctly printed, a compliment we cannot pay to all French works designed for youth in this country—some of which are shamefully deficient in this respect, and rather remind us of General Burgoyne's observation, "that they were superintended by some French deserter from Dunkirk." Indeed we remember an instance before the Revolution, of a journeyman baker, who not being able to get employ at his own business, and pressingly put to his shifts, set up for being, and was

actually engaged at a respectable school near this great metropolis, as, *le plus habile et le meilleur enfant du monde pour enseigner la langue Française!* or, according to Molière, *savant, savantissime!*

*An Improvement in the Mode of Administering the Vapour Bath*, and in the Apparatus connected with it; with Plan of Fixed and Portable Baths for Hospitals and Private Houses, and some Practical Suggestions on the Efficacy of Vapour, in Application to Various Diseases of the Human Frame, and as may be beneficial to the Veterinary Branch of Medicine. By the Honourable Basil Cochrane. The whole illustrated by eleven Plates. 4to. pp. 22. Booth, London; 1809.

MR. COCHRANE informs us that, during his residence in India he suffered "under a severe and almost incessant cough;" and this increased until his voice sometimes failed him. The relief he found from Mudge's *Inhaler* led him to construct a vapour bath for his own use; by which he lost his cough, and his whole frame acquired health and vigour.

No sooner were the qualities of the vapour, and the mode of administering it, known, than applications were made to me to receive it; and many obtained from it all the benefit they had anticipated. Amongst others was a gentleman, who, having taken a large quantity of mercury, was obliged to go to sea, and, before he was free from its consequences, rashly plunged into cold water. He was almost immediately seized with excruciating pains in all his joints: the contraction of his hands and fingers followed: his appetite forsook him, and he became extremely emaciated. In this deplorable state he took the vapour-bath; and, after repeating it fifteen times, during a period of forty-two days, he perfectly recovered.

This is saying enough to those acquainted with the unhappy consequences of contractions following the incautious use of mercury. Mr. C. adds a recommendation of the Indian practice of sham-pooing, which, throughout the East, is resorted to both as a luxury and a remedy. We learn also, that Mr. Moser, to whose ingenuity in the construction of his apparatus, Mr. C. acknowledges much obligation, in his proposals for warming Middlesex Hospital by steam, has offered to receive his payment from the diminution in the expenditure of coals. Also,

that Mr. Hall, proprietor of the stables in Halkin-street, has erected a vapour-bath for horses.

Mr. C. subjoins a number of London cases, in which this *recipe* was found serviceable; and by means of his plates he gives ample directions for constructing a similar apparatus.

It often happens that the scientific *hit* on the same principles, as discoveries, with which the unscientific had long been familiar. The Indians in North America, have practised the vapour-bath with success, for ages: and without any extensive apparatus. They construct a small hut, apart from a wigwam, creep into it, cause it to be filled with steam, and after as much perspiration as they think proper, they run to the next brook, wash themselves, dress themselves, and usually forget their disorder. The Russians have baths of heated water, and vapour, in every village: and these they esteem as wonderfully salutary. The topical applications recommended by Mr. C. may be an improvement, deserving medical attention and public patronage; on this, experience (and it deserves experiment) must ultimately determine.

If mankind were more familiar with the element Water in its various states, they would find it either a preservative against many diseases which now afflict our race, or a remedy for some which heavily afflict human life. Great cities, especially, with the refined mode of living they induce, are fatal in cases where the country brook or rivulet would prove salutary. On the other hand, great cities are convenient as affording opportunity for the exertions of ingenuity, which often answers the most important purposes, by the most simple means. The topical application of vapour, which must be classed among those means, may in the hands of the ingenious, produce effects not at present anticipated from it.—We know the distance between Captain Savary's tea-kettle, and a modern steam engine.

Mr. Cochrane has dedicated his work to Lord Melville. "It is," says he, "intended for the general good of mankind, and is particularly calculated to benefit the NAVY, over which department your lordship has presided with so much honour to yourself, advantage to the country, and satisfaction to the heroes of the ocean."



*A Selection of Curious Articles from the Gentleman's Magazine. In three Volumes. 8vo. pp. 471. Price £2. Longman and Co. London, 1809.*

THESE volumes are closely printed in the good old-fashioned style; and form as amusing and as instructive an assemblage of papers as any in our language. THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE as it claims rank and precedence in point of time to all the periodical publications of its class, so it is entitled to respect from the purity of its pages, from the mass of information which they convey, and from the interesting discussions which they contain. From its commencement, in January 1731, to the present time, a period of seventy-nine years, its high character has been maintained. Its editors have been distinguished men; from the industrious Cave, of whom Dr. Johnson said, that "he never looked out of his window but with a view to the Gentleman's Magazine;" to the equally indefatigable, and more learned, and more accomplished, Nichols. Cave, had the benefit of Johnson's assistance, and the present worthy printer and editor, for many years called the late *Director of the Society of Antiquaries* his intimate friend. The first scholars of the country have chosen the Gentleman's Magazine as the medium of communicating their observations to the world, and of corresponding with each other. When any difficulty has occurred to any of them in their studies; when any question has arisen respecting history, natural philosophy, theology, bibliography, criticism, architectural antiquities, &c. the readiest course of obtaining information has been, to address a letter on the subject to Sylvanus Urban. Of course, the monthly compilation must have been miscellaneous in the highest degree; and while many topics of superior importance, and of the most attractive nature, have been treated on with success; on the other hand, many articles must occur which have been hastily written, many must present themselves which are now obsolete, relating to temporary matters and affairs of ephemeral interest; many, which to certain readers may have been fraught with gratification, cannot but have been deemed by others insipid or trifling:—an idea, therefore, struck the mind of

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a gentleman of great learning, and consummate taste, that a selection from the multitudinous articles which form the annual volumes of so extensive a series, might be an acceptable present to the public. This gentleman was the historian of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Says Mr. Gibbon in a letter to Mr. Nichols, dated Lausanne, Jan. 24, 1792; "I am tempted to embrace this opportunity of suggesting to you the idea of a work, which must be surely well received by the public, and would rather tend to benefit than to injure the proprietors of the Gentleman's Magazine. That voluminous series of more than threescore years, now contains a great number of literary, historical, and miscellaneous articles of real value: they are at present buried in a heap of temporary rubbish; but if properly chosen and classed, they might revive to great advantage in a new publication of a moderate size. Should this idea be adopted, few men are better qualified than yourself to execute it with taste and judgment."—The hint was not lost. Mr. Nichols, however, is not the editor of the present work, which is certainly conducted very creditably to him whoever he is. His preface is dated at Oxford, where the work is printed, and we think it right to let him speak for himself.

It will be generally allowed, that a small and judicious selection from a very voluminous and miscellaneous work, cannot be made without some labour and difficulty. The Editor, while he endeavours to gratify the various tastes of his readers, must occasionally feel a considerable degree of embarrassment, and in his moments of hesitation will be ready to exclaim,

Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis quod tu, jubet alter.

It was thought proper to confine the selection to three volumes of a moderate size. This necessarily obliged the Editor to take those articles only, which, to his judgment, appeared, on the whole, to be the most useful, curious, and interesting.

All matters of a temporary nature are omitted. With respect to the omission of articles in BIOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY, the Editor can only say that many of the former are written in a hasty manner, and though curious as detached notices and memoranda while remaining in their original state, are scarcely worth reprinting: many of the latter, to say the least of them, are of very doubtful

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authority. It may be here remarked, that what has been said with respect to the articles in BIOGRAPHY, is applicable to the omission of many of those on other subjects.

The articles are classed under their appropriate heads; a method which the Editor conceived would be more convenient and pleasant to the reader, than if they had been presented to him in an indigested mass, in no other order than according to their priority of publication in the original work. The date of the magazine from which each article is taken, is noticed at the end of it, by which means the reader, should he think proper, will be enabled, without trouble, to refer to the original; which will always retain its value, and which cannot be superseded by any selection or abridgment. For the greater facility of finding any particular article, or any subject noticed in any article, there is given a table of contents at the beginning, and a full index at the end of each volume.

The work forms, undoubtedly, one of the best *parlour-window books* extant; and yet it will not disgrace the shelves of any library whatever.

The first volume contains "Researches historical and antiquarian." The second, "1. Ancient and modern literature, criticism, and philology. 2. Philosophy and natural history." The third, "1. Letters to and from eminent persons. 2. Miscellaneous articles, including anecdotes of extraordinary persons, useful projects and inventions, &c. &c."—We shall occasionally present our readers with specimens from several, if not from all of these classes.

Vol. I. p. 48. The following letter is curious; but Mr. Green might have added that on the delivery of a *needle and thread* to every member of Queen's College (where dinner is announced by sound of trumpet), the Bursar says to each student, "*take this and be thrifty.*"

Mr. Urban, Oxford, Feb. 13.

Speed, in the life of Henry V. (Edit. 3.) tells us, that when he was Prince of Wales, "he came into his father's presence in a strange disguise, being in a garment of blue satin, wrought full of eylet-holes, and at every eylet the needle left hanging by the silk it was wrought with." This strange disguise has often puzzled me as well as the author; and may be one reason why Rapin has taken no notice of it. But since my residence in this city, I have found the meaning of it in the following custom, observed annually on the feast of the Circumcision, at Queen's College, where the Bursar gives to every member a needle and thread, in remembrance

of the founder, whose name was Eggesfield, falsely deducing it from two French words, *Aguille Fil*, a needle and thread; according to the custom of former times, and the doctrine of rebusses. Eggesfield, however, is pure Saxon and not French; and the founder of Queen's College was an Englishman, born in Cumberland. He was, however, confessor to a queen of Dutch extraction, daughter to the Earl of Hainault and Holland; a circumstance which probably gave rise to the false derivation of his name.

Now prince Henry having been a student in that college, this strange garment was probably designed by him to express his academical character, if it was not indeed his academical habit, and such as was then worn by the sons of noblemen. In either case it was the properest habit he could appear in, his father being at that time greatly apprehensive of some trouble, from his active and ambitious temper, and afraid of his taking the crown from him, as he did at last; and the habit of a scholar was so very different from that of a soldier, in those days, that nothing could better efface the impressions the king had received against him, than this silent declaration of his attachment to literature, and renunciation of the sword.

Yours, &c.

1756, March.

G. S. GREEN.

*A Dane's Excursions in Britain.* By J. A. Anderson. 2 vols. small 8vo. pp. 385, price 9s. Matthews and Leigh, London: 1809.

WHEN volumes, purporting to contain the remarks of a Foreigner on a subject with which we are so well acquainted as we are with our own country, are presented to us, we open them with sentiments of thankfulness to their author. Aware of the influence of national partiality, and self-love, not seldom concealed under the mask of patriotism, we incline rather to correct than indulge the expression of those emotions which we really feel, in contemplating the power, the wealth, the enjoyments of this great kingdom, and the general character of its inhabitants. A stranger sees more acutely than we do the felicities or infelicities of our country: he is free from the partialities under which we labour; and even the effect of novelty is in his favour. A stranger may be supposed also to declare his observations more frankly, since he is withheld by no fear of giving offence; and we may venture

to trust him on occasions when we ought to suspect ourselves.

We therefore in opening these volumes anticipated a pleasure; and the rather, because Mr. Anderson was previously known to us, as the author of "a Tour in Zealand," or rather an account of Lord Nelson's battle of Copenhagen; which had been received by the public with favour. To that favour we are beholden for the appearance of the present performance; which contains a superficial and partial description of London, with some of its environs; and of the towns, with their inhabitants, on the great northern road by Newcastle, to Edinburgh. The narrative ends abruptly; leaving the account of Edinburgh incomplete. This is no favourable symptom. Can that work have been carefully revised, to fit it for the public eye, which is broken off as it were by violence? Yet we discover, as we suppose, marks of genuineness, in various parts; and having visited the same places as our Dane, we find our acquaintance with them renewed, while perusing his chapters.

The volumes contain little that is not familiar to a well informed native. They present the pleasing side of our character, in general, and they are not debased with the disgusting vanity and foppery which offend us in too many French travellers.

By way of specimen of Mr. Anderson's style, and not without intending a glance at the advantages enjoyed by genius when it can consult nature as the prototype of its descriptions, we introduce our traveller's account of Melrose-Abbey.

"Who can visit Melrose-Abbey by moonlight, without remembering those beautiful lines of Home?—

"In such a place, at such an hour as this,  
If ancestry can be in aught believ'd,  
Descending spirits have convers'd with man,  
And told the secrets of the world unknown."

"Gothic ruins, and, perhaps, entire Gothic buildings, appear to the greatest advantage by moonlight. The softness of the medium, through which they are then seen, gives them a peculiar beauty, which they do not possess by day. The multiplied reflection of the pointed arches and the fretted windows, the thought of what Melrose once was and what it now is, the stilly calmness of the night, and the solemnity of the scene, all tend to excite emotions, than which the heart, feelingly alive to each fine impression,

can scarcely experience any more sublime in this life. Every one who makes the trial will find the goodness of that elegant poet Mr. Scott's advice, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel:—

"If thou woulst view fair Melrose aright,  
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;  
For the gay beams of lightsome day  
Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray.  
When the broken arches are black in night,  
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;  
When the cold light's uncertain shower  
Streams on the ruined central tower;  
When buttress and buttress, alternately,  
Seem framed of ebony and ivory;  
When silver edges the imagery,  
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;  
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,  
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave;  
Then go—but go alone the while—  
Then view St. David's ruined pile;  
And home returning, soothly swear,  
Was never scene so sad and fair."

The sexton being now on the spot, I immediately proceeded to view the interior of this matchless ruin, of which it would be the height of impertinence to offer a description, since it may, perhaps, be doubted whether even the glowing language of the first of living bards conveys an adequate idea of "fair Melrose." Happily the emotions, to which such a place can scarcely fail to give birth, suffered in no degree by the presence of the sexton, who acquitted himself in a manner that might be worthy of imitation even by writing *cicerones*. M. Kotzebue, should he ever condescend to favour the world with some volumes of Travels in Britain, would do well to intrust this sexton with the delightful task of describing Melrose-Abbey; for that German wit's favourite manner of describing certainly affords ample grounds of presumption, that the British reader would prefer the unaffected language of the Scottish sexton. He possessed sufficient feeling to admire the beauties of his abbey, and he proved himself equally capable of relishing and of applying, with much discrimination and taste, the noble strains, which will render the name of Melrose dear long after it shall not have left "a wreck behind." How different were my sensations upon this occasion to what they were when I for the first time visited Westminster-Abbey! There was no stopping the English sexton to get any useful information; on he went, describing, in a manner which, as Goldsmith observes, only tended to wrap the subject in greater obscurity. The Melrose sexton too made frequent and long pauses, but not for the purpose of rivetting my whole attention to an old bead-roll of names and dates; he did so

with the view of enabling me, at my own pleasure, to follow the different chains of thought, which naturally issued from a contemplation of the multitudinous objects that extort or court admiration. As the chancel must be deemed the most interesting part of the abbey, so the sexton appeared to singular advantage on this spot. He pointed out the exquisite workmanship of the eastern window, with a felicity of expression, which would not have disappointed the most sanguine hopes even of John Murdo.\* He engaged in an unstudied manner on the primeval beauty of the abbey, at times looking up to the arch which no longer mocked the rudeness of boisterous seasons; thus he involuntarily reminded me of what Melrose soon will be. He then removed the dust, which covered a curious marble stone, the top of which displays a great variety of shells, forming, as it were, a kind of mosaic work. Beneath the stone lay Waldeve, one of the early abbots, who, as Mr. Scott remarks, died in the odour of sanctity. Pointing to the north, the sexton observed, "that's the grave of Michael Scott; and here" (placing himself in an easterly direction, and raising his fine manly figure and voice), "*here lies Douglas, who fought Percy.*"

At Edinburgh our author "did not solicit admission into the castle," yet from its heights he might have seen improved the view he admires below. At the theatre he instances his fortune, in having met with *one* of "those females who buy this day's meal with the price of last night's sin." Alas, the number of that description is too considerable!—yet to the honour of the northern metropolis, we must add, that vice in deference to public morals, observes certain restraints, and is not open to the detection of every stranger.

We might accompany Mr. Anderson further, on our own Island; but the interest we take in the welfare of Denmark, inclines us to pay particular attention to sentiments which he *purposely* introduces relative to that country, in a note. Are his feelings in respect to it just? And, if they are, what has been the effect of these evils on Danish politics, and on the conduct of the Court of Denmark towards Britain in particular?

I scarcely knew how to express my joy, when I heard, some time ago, that Denmark no longer continued in a situation scarcely less derogatory to the dignity of the Sovereign than revolting to the feelings of

the people. On the authority of a gentleman recently arrived from Copenhagen, his Danish Majesty was stated to have dismissed all the Germans in his civil and military service, and even to have prohibited the use of the German tongue within the precincts of his court, &c. &c. &c. In the elation of my heart, I exclaimed, "Thank God! my native country is set free from old, hereditary, and corrupt rulers—from personages who governed by rote—from the creatures of intrigue, or, at best, the creatures of form and precedent—from the feeble beings, who will only suffer men to serve the country according to their pedigrees—contemners of merit and personal acquisitions—scoffers at the divinity of talents—to whom, melancholy to reflect! the fate of Europe has been intrusted for the last twenty years, and in whose hands the cause of regular Government and national independence has been placed, at a moment when all the bad passions of man's nature were let loose against them, and had armed all the genius of a mighty people for their destruction."——I thus extravagantly rejoiced in the political annihilation of monstrous swarms of German Princes, Parade-Generals, Statesmen, Courtiers, Ambassadors, Financiers, Counsellors, Divines, Poets, Philosophers, Astronomers, Civilians, Economists, Tutors, Directors, Paupers, Butchers, Quacks, Valets-de-Chambre, Running Footmen, Excisemen, Barber-Surgeons, Cooks, Fiddlers, Horse-breakers, Land-surveyors, Itinerant Preachers, Pedlars, Bear-leaders, Supercargoes, &c. &c.

The whole of this philippic is too long for transcription. Surely a kingdom governed by strangers, instead of by natives is neither more nor less than a monster in politics. Yet we fear, that Denmark is not the only continental state which may be thus described, and, that to something of the same kind, other countries her neighbours, may attribute, in part, the severity of those calamities that have astonished the world.

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*The Rudiments of Chemistry*; illustrated by Experiments and eight Copper-plate Engravings of Chemical Apparatus. By Samuel Parks; Pp. 300, Price 5s. Boards. Lackington and Co. London: 1810.

THIS is a useful little manual; and forms an intelligible introduction to the knowledge of the principles of chemistry, and of many chemical facts. We do not know that we can describe it better than by adopting the words of the author.

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\* The architect of the abbey.



The principal chemical facts are here printed in a larger type, and numbered progressively. These should be considered as axioms to be treasured up in the mind of the student, as a foundation for the superstructure of all his future chemical attainments; they should therefore be read first without any attention to the smaller type; for, as one position frequently arises as it were from others that precede it, the connection of the whole will be more readily perceived by this method, and the facts remembered with more certainty.

All the illustrations and experiments are given in a smaller letter, which distinguishes these sufficiently from the axioms. They are printed immediately under the respective axioms which they serve to elucidate; and, being thus connected, the rationale of each example will be at once understood by the student. This part of the plan is the most striking feature peculiar to this book, in which it differs essentially from the Chemical Catechism, where the experiments stand unconnected with the work; in order that the student might exercise his ingenuity and memory, to discover the different laws of nature by which they are governed.

A series of engravings exhibiting the most necessary chemical implements is annexed, which adds to the usefulness of the work. It bids fair, therefore, to answer the purposes of the author, "where the young people are encouraged by the preceptor to perform the experiments alone, and to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principles on which they are founded."

*Cheap and Profitable Manure, &c.* Plain and easy Directions for preparing, and (for the) Method of using an excellent Compost for manuring Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Lands, &c. By John Morley, of Blickling. Second Edition. 8vo. Pp. 72. Price 7s. Stevenson, and Matchett, Norwich: 1810.

THE title to this work exceeds by much what the laws of title-making in our day, admit; we have therefore, abridged it, considerably. The author recommends—to collect all the earth that can be obtained from the headlands, from beneath the fences, &c. of a field, to mix lime with it, to cover it up with mould, in the form of a ridge, and to let it lie two, three, or four months, then to cut it down in slices by a mattock, and to incorporate the whole together by working it

very carefully. What claim this process may have to the title of "a discovery," we must leave to better judges. To us it seems analogous to what we saw practised fifty years ago.

Mr. M. has added a few slight remarks on other ingredients used for manure. Not long ago, we had occasion to terrify the good citizens of London, with the probability that their bones though safely inhumed, yet might contribute to fertilize the fields of the north: so active is our agriculture! Indeed that *science* ransacks, sea and land for means of ensuring the success of its labours; and distance of import or export proves no bar to its operations. How else should the "Blubber of Whales," brought from the South Sea, perhaps, be employed by a Norfolk farmer, as "a very rich ingredient, as well for arable as pasture land," or how should the "sowing of herring scales as they are taken from the herring houses" be recommended, "not only as manure, but to protect wheat from the ravages of vermin."

The necessity for obtaining the most powerful manure in the most active form, may be strongly inferred from Mr. M's. statement of the present impoverishment of the soil in Norfolk;—and this hint we recommend as a matter of importance to the consideration of agriculturists.

By the common mode of manuring for the turnip crop, the quantity is not now sufficient to force the plants, even on tolerably kind land, and much less so, on lands where the crop is at all hazardous; for it is the quantity and change of manure, that the same land now requires for a crop, which twenty or thirty years ago, would yield turnips in great abundance, and of a superior quality, without the assistance of any kind of manure whatever. And the great utility in obtaining a crop of this valuable root, entirely rests with the management and manuring the fallows intended for the same, to obtain a set of strong healthy plants, which nothing but a plentiful supply of manure, to which the soil is a stranger, can possibly produce; and no one can entertain a doubt but this is occasioned by the frequent repetition of the turnips.

Thus we see, that every good has its evil: the turnip husbandry is a source of prosperity to the Norfolk farmer, and the soil has always been deemed peculiarly well suited to it; but if it exhausts the soil so much, the disadvantage is obvious.

*Poems*, consisting of Translations, from the Greek, Latin, and Italian; with some Originals. By Mrs. Ware, of Ware-Hill, Herts. Sm. 8vo. pp. 230. Price 4s. 6d. Cadell and Davies, London: 1809.

WHEN a lady's taste for learning induces her to "acquire the dead languages by private study without instructor or assistant," and when she writes, "to beguile hours of solitude, or to allay those of uncertainty," hard is the heart of that critic who can examine her translation with severity, or scan her verses with rigour. If she left no domestic duty unfulfilled, while she listened to the promptings of the Muse, nor employed her pen when she should have employed her needle, she may be pardoned a few errors in a version from the Greek or Latin; or a few harsh elisions and imperfect forms of construction in her original poems. With this introduction we shall allow this lady's poetry to speak for itself.

*Ode X. Of the Second Book of Horace.*  
Rectius Vives.

To steer life's toilsome course aright,  
Licinius, shun ambition's height,  
Avoid the open seas;  
Nor, while you dread the tempest's roar,  
Too cautious press the treacherous shore,  
And trust luxurious ease.

Blest is the man whom favouring fate  
Ordains to love a middling state,  
And choose the golden mean;

He shuns the sordid miser's cares,  
The ills that wealth from envy bears,  
To damp each splendid scene.

The lofty pines are forc'd to bend;  
When loud tempestuous storms descend,  
High towers to ruin drop;

The livid lightnings seldom spare,  
But mighty desolation bear,  
And blast the mountain's top.

The well-inform'd reflecting mind,  
In dark adversity resign'd,  
Suffers mild hope to cheer;

But, when prosperity's full tide  
Leaves not a wish unsatisfied,  
Then wakes to cautious fear.

The gloom of winter's hideous hour,  
Is order'd by the same dread pow'r  
That wakes reviving spring;  
Fortune, tho' now our deadly foe,  
May future benefits bestow,  
And choicest blessings bring.

Sometimes the Muses' slumbering fire

Apollo wakes, and tunes his lyre,

Sometimes his bow's unbent.

When fortune's frowns are most severe,

Brave and undaunted still appear,

With vigorous intent.

Be wise, contract your eager sails,

Too prone to swell with prosperous gales,

And ride before the wind.

To joy's fantastic form we cleave,

We clasp the shadow, nor perceive

What danger lurks behind.

From the verses addressed to "a Husband on Service," we gather that he was in a military station.—This has betrayed our poetess in expressing her affection to her absent partner, into a transgression against Nature:—she speaks of straying,

To hear the lone nightingale's song in the vale,  
My heart, too responsive, suggests the sad tale—

By the death-dealing tube that perhaps her lov'd mate

Has been struck—and her notes are deploring his fate.

We believe, that the male nightingales come over before the females, and discontinue their song after the arrival of their mates: their notes, then, may be inviting, but they are not "deploring;" and certainly it is the cock that sings. Another poem on a like subject, is distinguished by an honourable benevolence, and affectionate constancy.

ADDRESS TO PEACE.

*Sent to a Husband on Service.*

Come gentle Peace, and with thy smile  
Benignant, chase each gloomy fear;  
The solitary hours beguile,  
And check the frequent starting tear.

Thy suppliant hear, who fain would give  
To every suffering child of woe  
In calm contentment's shade to live,  
Nor ever heartfelt sorrow know.

Without thy aid, the blooming spring  
In vain exhales its fragrance round;  
The larks and linnets harshly sing,  
And sweetest notes discordant sound.

E'en when the summer's brightest ray,  
With animating warmth, again  
Makes teeming earth, in wild display,  
With flowers enamel every plain.

Her choicest fruits see Autumn bears,  
 In vain successive seasons roll ;  
 Nor sun nor varying season cheers  
 The darksome winter of the soul,  
 Friendship, with lenient hand, invites,  
 But where is joy's vivacious glow ?  
 The social scene but ill delights  
 The mind, where fears spontaneous grow—  
 Where sense and memory lend their aid  
 To heighten every blessing past,  
 And, if the future be survey'd  
 To dread those blessings, as the last.—  
 Unerring Nature's wary hand  
 To every creature hath assign'd  
 A lot, no murmuring can withstand,  
 Or, by strict search, a better find.  
 The herds that graze the verdant plain  
 No spirit of rebellion shew ;  
 The meek-eye'd flocks the downs maintain,  
 No low'ring discontentment know.  
 The fish, which thro' the waters glide,  
 Or birds that cleave the liquid air,  
 Disdain not, with a sullen pride,  
 To taste of bliss their destin'd share.  
 The insect race, that creeps the ground  
 Or flutters thro' life's transient day  
 On burnish'd wing—is always found  
 To act as Nature leads the way.  
 But Man—tho' blest with reason's light,  
 Heav'n's choicest gift—if us'd with care,  
 In disappointment's gloomy night,  
 Clasps to his breast the fiend Despair.

*Perambulations in London and its Environs*, comprehending an Historical Sketch of the ancient State and Progress of the British Metropolis, &c. In Letters. Designed for Young Persons. By Priscilla Wakefield. Sm. 8vo. pp. 516. Price 6s. 6d. Darton and Harvey, London. 1809.

A compilation drawn by industry from other books, rather than by observation from experience. London is a city too vast to be surveyed by supposed perambulations at set times, and to be described in a series of letters, supposed to be written at the close of the day after such rambles.

A discrimination between good and bad, between correct and therefore beautiful, and incorrect therefore clumsy, is not to be expected in youth : but the taste of youth should be guided in judging on streets, squares, public buildings, &c. by instructors of competent discernment, lest the errors they imbibe may vitiate their judgment for the rest of life.

*Some Observations on the Statement and Evidence in the Fourth Report presented to the House of Commons, from the Committee on the Public Expenditure : containing an Examination into the Conduct and Transactions of the Commissioners for Dutch Prizes.* By Joseph Clayton Jennyns. 8vo. pp. 175. Price 3s. 6d. Richardson, London, 1810.

NOTHING can be clearer than the duty of hearing both sides of a question, and of examining it in all its bearings, before a final judgment be passed on it. And though we disapprove of the employment of the word *pride*, and its derivatives in an honourable sense, generally speaking (as the fashion now is), yet there may be exceptions to our disapprobation. The proud sense of honour, for instance, in individuals accused of mal-practices is a feeling, that we hope, will never be wanting in the breasts of Britons. To the impulse of this, we look with confidence as to one of the guardians of public morals ; because we believe, that in proportion to the power it maintains, will be the prevalence of integrity, personal, political or official.

If this be just, then those who are charged with misconduct, and especially in cases of national trust, are bound to vindicate their conduct to the public ; and to put the facts of the case into the possession of their compatriots, is a duty to themselves, to their posterity, and to their country : to the character, the morals, and the renown of the age they live in.

Influenced by these, and similar considerations, when we gave the Report of the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the subject of the Commissioners for Dutch Prizes \*, we readily inserted as soon as it came to our hands afterwards, Explanatory Remarks drawn up, in behalf of those Commissioners.\* Dissent from the opinion of a committee of the legislature, ought to be founded on tenable, and even strong grounds. Yet to say, that on no occasion are the sentiments reported by such authority to be canvassed, is to deprive

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 209, also p. 518.

our public men, to whom information is of the utmost moment, of all means of obtaining, and directing to usefulness, whatever abilities or experience has not centered in themselves. "To confess our errors," said Lord Mansfield, "is but to acknowledge, that we are wiser to day than we were yesterday:" and Parliament itself in every session profits by this increase of wisdom; sometimes to invigorate former enactments, sometimes to repeal and annul them altogether.

This pamphlet before us is a laboured apology for the conduct of the Dutch Commissioners, in their new, untried, and almost unprecedented office. When they undertook it, they could form but a partial judgment on its duties, its labours, its extent, or its continuance; and scarcely had they become acquainted with it, when by the force of circumstances they were fixed in it under a new character; a character that required the union of wisdom, knowledge, integrity and industry, to sustain it with dignity. Mr. Jennyns enters at large into the nature of the arduous duties they were called to discharge; the heavy responsibility under which they acted; the constraint they experienced from circumstances, and the different views under which a subject is beheld by anticipation, or while in progress, and by reflection, or when concluded. He thinks it hard that these gentlemen should suffer by the operation of a law, made *after* they had brought the principal of their commissions to a close; but that they ought to be judged by the laws of the land, and of honour, as they stood, when they accepted their trust, not as they *now* stand, under the provisions of a subsequent statute. He has given some ingenious explanations of apparent errors; and has stated some strong points, in opposition to the references of the Committee. But his performance has too visibly the air of a barrister's special-pleading manner to please us; it is deficient in simplicity: the reader should have been led to draw the inferences desired, by the force of his own convictions, rather than at the express request of the learned advocate. Neither can we congratulate Mr. J. on his freedom from *personal* partiality, which he suffers in more than one place incautiously to betray him almost into invective. We can easily believe that

considerations of respect for "the intimate and esteemed friend of his father," and for a gentleman for whom, "from his early youth he has entertained no other sentiments," may induce him to think favourably of the conduct of *one* commissioner. The sentiment is commendable; for, what can be a more proper reward to a character formed by a long course of virtue?—but, why must he listen "with *no unwilling ears*," to murmurs of public disapprobation," directed against *another* Commissioner, whose friends, we suppose, have the same good opinion of him, that Mr. J. has avowed for his coadjutor, and from the same cause? This difference where there should be no distinction certainly does not carry with it even the air of candour or liberality, particularly when it is recollected that the odium is endeavoured to be cast upon one, solely because he stood forward to "do the state some service," in reproving the laxity of public morals; whilst the other—be his merits what they may—we only hear of from the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Jennyns. We have no personal knowledge of any of the gentlemen, yet we shall rejoice in their acquittal from every imputation. For, we esteem it a point of honour, gained to our government and nation, when it appears that persons to whom the character of our country has been entrusted, have conducted themselves, in a manner worthy the confidence that has been reposed in them.

We can do no more on the present occasion, than refer those who have taken up a disadvantageous opinion of the conduct of the Dutch Commissioners, to the arguments in their favour adduced in this publication:—their duty it seems is not yet over: they are still the depositaries of some part of the national honour; and though we think, that blame attaches to the government, for not stating explicitly at first, with the rules that should govern their conduct, the remuneration allotted to their labours;—and to themselves, in as much as they never formed an item in the public business submitted to parliament, yet we think they are entitled to a candid acceptance of their labours, and to an impartial and unprejudiced consideration of whatever reasons and arguments may be urged in their favour.



## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Benjamin Thompson, Esq. of Nottingham, has in the press a Translation of M. Lasteries' Account of the Introduction of the Merino Race of Sheep into the several Countries of Europe where they are naturalized. The work is accompanied with Notes relating to the mode of managing this valuable breed, which the Translator's experience has enabled him to supply.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Mudford has completed his Translation of Bausset's Life of Fenelon. There is no Life of him in our own Language, and there had been only brief and superficial ones in the French, until M. Bausset, Bishop of Alais, prepared the present one, in three volumes octavo, from original manuscripts of Fenelon and others. It contains an interesting account of the controversy about Quietism, which was carried on with such vehemence between Fenelon and Bossuet; and likewise much information that will be acceptable to the scholar, and to every admirer of the Archbishop of Cambray.

## BOTANY.

The difficulty in procuring the dried specimens which accompany Mr. Amos' Treatise on Grasses, having been hitherto so great as to have confined the circulation of that valuable work merely to the original subscribers, we have to state the removal of such difficulty, and that a number sufficient to meet the urgent demand of the public has been at length prepared, and will very speedily be brought forward in a new edition.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps has nearly completed his Botanical Calendar; it is therefore expected very shortly to make its appearance.

## EDUCATION.

Dr. Watson has nearly ready for publication a Theoretical and Practical View of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; containing hints for the correction of impediments in speech; together with a vocabulary. Illustrated by numerous copper-plates, representing the most common objects necessary to be named.

## GEOLOGY.

A Translation of M. de Luc's Travels in the North of Europe, will appear in the course of a few weeks.

## HISTORY.

Mr. Ticken intends to publish a Historical Atlas, ancient and modern, to consist of six select charts.

A History of the Inquisition in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and illustrated by numerous plates, in a large quarto volume, is in the press.

The Rev. Thomas Comber, A. B. Author of Memoirs of Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham, &c. is preparing for publication the History of the Parisian Massacre of St. Bartholomew, wherein all

the minute circumstances of that sanguinary event are faithfully portrayed; collected from unpublished manuscripts and other authentic sources.

## MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Smith is printing a Translation of Le Roy's Instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

Dr. Latham has in the press, Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes.

Mr. Lee, Surgeon, of Shields, will shortly publish an Essay on Mortification.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

An authentic Narrative of Four Years Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, composed from his own relation by a Clergyman, is in the press.

In the press, a Letter to Sir John Nicholl, on his late Decision against a Clergyman, for refusing to bury the Child of a Dissenter; with a Preface addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England. By a Clergyman.

In the press, the Letters of Madame la Marquise du Deffand to the Hon. Horace Walpole, from the year 1766 to 1780. To these are added some Letters from the same Lady to Voltaire, from the originals at Strawberry-Hill. A Life of Madame du Dessand, by the Editor, will be prefixed, with Notes, &c.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Cumming has committed to the press a new and enlarged edition of his important Observations on the different Properties of Cylindrical and Conical Wheels, to which he has attached a Supplement, elucidatory of the national advantages to be expected from the investigations of the select committees appointed to take into consideration the acts now in force regarding the use of broad wheels, &c. with such extracts from their Reports as relate to that subject. This work is in an advanced state of forwardness, and will appear in the course of the present month.

Mrs. Smith will shortly publish the Female Economist, or a Plain System of Cookery, for the use of private families.

## MYTHOLOGY.

A new Edition, being the 33d, of Tooke's Pantheon, is in considerable forwardness. The letter-press has undergone a complete revision, and the language is so far altered as not to offend the most delicate ear; and, beside other improvements, it will be illustrated by a series of engravings, in outline, from original drawings from antique statues, &c.

## NOVELS.

Early in February will be published, in one vol. 8vo., price 7s. A Sequel to the Expedition of Humphrey Clinker, a Novel found amongst a collection of old manuscripts, and universally allowed by the numerous literary characters who have perused it to be the production of the late Dr. Tobias Smollet, Author of the History of England, Roderick Random, &c. Printed at the Philanthropic, for Mr. John Kerr, Lambeth.

## PHILOLOGY.

Er. Binns, of Lancaster, formerly Head Master of Ackworth School, has lately finished a new English Grammar, upon which he has been engaged at intervals during many years.

## POETRY.

Mr. Cumberland's Poem on the Death of Christ has not been to be procured for some time, but we understand that a new edition (being the seventh) is now nearly finished printing.

Mr. Pratt is in great forwardness with his Poem called the Lower World, occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers, on the reading of the Bill for preventing wanton and malicious cruelty to animals. The same gentleman announces his intention, also, to give the public the long-promised Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket (a part of whose history and writings we inserted in *Panorama*, vol. vi. p. 141), a self-educated genius of great power and richness, with a portrait that offers a very striking resemblance of that extraordinary young man.

## THEOLOGY.

The Author of the Refuge has in the press, a Piece on the Sufferings of Christ.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Coley Illingworth, F. A. S. will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, illustrated by several engravings, a Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton, in Lincolnshire, and of the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there.

## TRAVELS.

Robert Steele, Esq. of the Royal Marines, will publish in an octavo volume, a Tour through the Atlantic, or Recollections from Madeira, the Azores, and Newfoundland, including the Period of Discovery, Produce, Manners and Customs of each, &c.; with a chart.

Mr. Hamilton's Travels in Syria and Egypt may very soon be expected.

A Tour through the Central Counties of England, namely, Worcester, Stafford, Leicester, and Warwick, including their Topography, and Biography, will shortly appear in a royal quarto volume, embellished with twenty-four elegant plates.

A new edition of Purchas' Pilgrims will shortly appear, printed in quarto, uniform with the best editions of the English Chronicles.

## WORKS PUBLISHED.

## AGRICULTURE.

General View of the Agriculture of Surrey, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By W. Stephenson, 8vo. 15s.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Herculanensia; or Archeological and Philological Dissertations, containing a Manuscript found among the ruins of Herculanaeum; and dedicated, by permission, to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, royal 4to. 11, 11s. 6d.

## ARCHITECTURE.

Every Builder his own Surveyor; or the Builder's Vade Mecum. By R. Jones, 8vo. 6s.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. By the Rev. W. Beloe, Translator of Herodotus, &c. 4 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the Political Life of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt; including some account of the

times in which he lived. By John Gifford. Illustrated by two finely-engraved portraits of Mr. Pitt; one from the bust executed by M. Flaxman, the other from the most approved original picture. 3 vol. royal 4to. 8l. 8s. boards.

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M. Fabri Quintilliani de Institutione Oratoria libri duodecimo, recisus quae minus necessaria videbantur. Editio nova studiosorum usus accommodata et in plurimis locis optimorum librorum fide emendata. Curante Jacobo Ingram, S. T. B. Coll. Trin. Oxon. Soc. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

*Humani nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### ARTIFICIAL LEGS, ARMS, &c. BY AN ARM-MAKER.

A very remarkable instance of ingenuity is now made known to the public, in the person of Mr. John Morrison, now living in Holborn, near Brook Street. This person had the misfortune to lose both his arms by the discharge of a cannon; and to relieve, in some measure, that dreadful misfortune, he has invented supplementary arms, so well adapted to use for almost all the purposes of life, that the absence of the original limbs is wonderfully supplied. We understand that he can pick up small articles from the ground, and can even hold a pen in his artificial hand. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, convinced of the great ingenuity and utility of these contrivances, and sensible of their importance to seafaring men, and others exposed to mutilation, in times like the present, especially, have bestowed on Mr. Morrison a donation of *forty guineas*, with their silver medal. We presume that in making this case more public, we do no small service to gentlemen of the faculty, who may have occasion to recommend their patients to the best substitutes for natural members, as well as to patients themselves, of all ranks in life, to whom such assistances of the most serviceable kind must be extremely desirable, as well as to a person whose ingenuity has triumphed over privations, that would have sunk most men into utter despondency.



CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS :

REGISTRY, AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF.

Among the most necessary as well as the most important subjects of a benevolent nature that are intended for parliamentary discussion and determination, in the present session, is Mr. Wilberforce's proposed "Bill for the registering and securing of Charitable Donations for the Benefit of Poor Persons in England." This has been printed by order of the House of Commons, and circulated as a plan, for public consideration. The propriety of this will be evident, if we reflect on the great variety of appointments under which charitable donations have been established by their founders. Some of them are ancient institutions, and partake of the manners of their times: some have been made by persons who had in view different objects from what might be supposed at first sight: some are restricted in their benefits to places and parishes, and conform to the customs and prevailing ideas of those places: some are confined to families, to professions, or callings, or to other descriptions of persons. These distinctions cannot be too generally known.

The different value of many estates, by which charities are supported, when estimated in money value at this day, to what it was when originally allotted to charitable purposes, renders inquiry necessary, with an appeal to the equity of their present possessors or conservators. Of very few estates destined to benevolence, is their whole value directed solely to answer all the purposes of their appointment, and in the fullest extent. More good might be done by most. Of others, the very remembrance is extinct: they sustained this character formerly; but now are passed into other properties. Certainly the civil wars in the seventeenth century, by introducing, in many places, inextricable confusion, occasioned irrecoverable losses; by driving families from one country to another at a great distance, they interrupted the descent of many charitable donations. Nor are these the only reasons, that might be adduced for giving a national establishment by way of record, to charities of every description. The abuse of patronage is not one of the smallest grievances under which they labour. Even noble families have not thought themselves demeaned by placing their children, as nominal incumbents in some of these institutions, while the duty was performed by deputy. Were all known on this subject that actually exists, the public voice would fill some, who boast of honourable descent, with shame.

Mr. Wilberforce's bill proposes that all deeds, wills, and other instruments whereby any charity or charitable donation for the benefit of any poor persons in any place in England and Wales hath been, or shall be, founded, benefited or increased, shall be registered in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county in which such poor persons shall be situate, in books to be purposely provided;—and where the originals cannot now be found, the best authenticated extract, or minute, that can be obtained:—under the penalty of £50, on the trustee, or executor, neglecting such registry.—Personal funds allotted to charity, to be invested in the name of the *Custos Rotulorum* of the county, with the other trustees.—But this act is not to include benefit societies or *Quakers*.

The exclusion of Quakers from this act, gives occasion to advert to the condition of other dissenters from the established church; Catholics, Jews, &c. Our wishes include the poor of every persuasion,—for all are men in our esteem; and we could be glad to see the provisions of a national act of charity rendered as extensively beneficial as possible.

We would not have the British nation second to any in the world: and we call the attention of our readers to an article in our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA* (p. 795), which mentions orders given at Ratisbon for inquiry into the origin, and present state of all charitable foundations at Frankfort. We presume that this is only a beginning, and that it will be followed by further investigations. It is to our honour if the hint were taken from the proceedings of the British legislature, to have been the first in this good work: and it will be to our still greater honour, if the public give full and lasting effect to the intention of Parliament in the different districts of our country. A very laudable example has lately been set by the gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood of Stamford; who have formed themselves into a society, and have entered into a subscription, for this purpose.

We have been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Beckwith, [a gentleman who has accurately examined this matter: and of whose work on the subject we gave an account in *Panorama*, Vol. II. p. 246.] to Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. the chairman of the meeting held on that occasion. This we insert with pleasure: too much publicity cannot be given to whatever has the furtherance of this national benevolence for its object.

To Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.

SIR,—It gives me the sincerest pleasure to observe the Spirit with which the Subject of the Administration of PUBLIC CHARITIES has been taken up by the Gentlemen of the

Town and Neighbourhood of STAMFORD, and I beg leave to congratulate them on their Determination to form themselves into a Society for promoting and procuring a Reform of the various Abuses of such most laudable Establishments.

Too long have such necessary endeavours been delayed, and the indispensable steps towards attaining this desirable object, have been too long postponed. The general ignorance that has prevailed respecting CHARITIES; the loss of valuable original Documents; the transfer of many Properties into Hands different from those duly empowered to administer them; the reception of them by families from their Ancestors as Part of the Paternal Inheritance; together with the interested Collusion of those who should uprightly discharge the Duty of Trustees;—these, and other Causes, have contributed, and in some instances have combined, to alienate the Supports of such Institutions; and to render the Means and Endeavours of obtaining Redress extremely troublesome; I fear I might add, in some cases, impracticable.

Having long been impressed with a sense of the arduous Nature of this undertaking, you may imagine, Sir, my Satisfaction when informed that by your Association, an Example, which I doubt not will be rapidly followed, has been set to the whole Kingdom. Every benevolent mind will concur with the intentions of a distinguished Member of the Legislature (MR. WILBERFORCE) in recovering and registering the Property formerly set apart to this Service; and thereby assuring the Application of it according to the original Intention of the Donors. By this Plan the interest of Learning and Religion will be effectually consulted and promoted. It is due to the Piety of our Forefathers to see their Injunctions fulfilled; it is also, a Justice to the present and succeeding Generations to provide Youth with the Means of Education for the future Service of their Lives, and to secure to Old Age those Asyla by which their declining Days may be rendered comfortable.

To evince the necessity of public Interference in this matter, and to shew the Conviction that impresses the Mind of the great legal Authorities of the Kingdom, I beg leave to adduce an Instance in which the Redress solicited was strongly enforced by the Lord Chancellor in his official Capacity—who, the same day, decanting on the importance of Free Grammar Schools, informed the Court, that he was educated at one, at half a guinea per quarter.

*"Court of Chancery, Lincoln's Inn Hall, 2d. August 1810.*

"An application was made to the Chancellor, to appoint a receiver of certain tythes in the West of England, appropriated by a

grant from James I. to charitable purposes. At the period when the grant was made, the tythes were let at £1120 per annum; and at the present day, they netted only £1300, though worth £3,900. This was in consequence of a composition having been taken considerably below the real value of the tythes, and it was argued that instead of being made beneficial to the Poor, it had served the purposes of the large landholder, by enabling him to pay a composition in no respect adequate to his liability. For instance, the occupier of a farm of £460 per annum had paid only £9. 7s. 6d. for tythes."

While such Abuses exist, Connivance is criminal. The Welfare of the Public demands a strict and impartial Scrutiny. The Benefits to be expected from a general Investigation are of a Magnitude to justify every Effort; for I have the strongest Reasons to believe, that the Instances hitherto detected will be greatly exceeded by others, at present concealed for want of due enquiry and examination.

That the Gentlemen associated, may answer their Intentions effectually, and that their truly honourable Exertions may contribute to stimulate those of others, to the great Benefit of the Nation, at large, is the ardent Desire of,  
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
29, Red Lion Square, W. BECKWITH.  
Jan. 10, 1810.

#### DEAF AND DUMB.

At a general meeting of the society for educating the deaf and dumb children of the poor, held Jan. 1810, at the City of London Tavern, William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. in the chair, the former officers of the society were re-elected, and the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Gambier, and Lord Calthorpe, were added to the list of vice-presidents. The usual business of the society being gone through, the meeting proceeded to the election of twenty children into the Asylum. The number of votes and proxies far exceeded that at any former election. And the committee were occupied six hours longer than the allotted time. On casting up the poll lists, the numbers stood as follows:—Rhodes 2729; T. Tuck 2726; Minns 2707; Heathwaite 2705; Sandall 2693; Staples 2689; Runder 1905; Munn 1716; Butler 1675; Patrick 1558; Law 1552; Everitt 1509; Thistle 1504; Rose 1486; Cooper 1435; Wade 1425; Sheldon 1359; Thomas 1289; Collins 1097; Kelly 938.

It is remarkable that at this election the highest unsuccessful candidate polled 897; and although, upon former occasions, when the list of candidates has been much smaller, many of the unfortunate candidates had

not a single vote; the list of candidates this day was *ninety*, and the interest excited in behalf of this institution so great, that every one of the candidates obtained some support. The committee made a report, on the state of the new building; from which it appeared, that although the unavoidable expences incurred in finishing the new asylum had far exceeded all possible expectations, yet that the liberality of the public had also exceeded all former precedent, and enabled them to inform the general meeting, that an Asylum, capable of receiving 150 children, is now completed, and that they have only to call further on the generosity of the public to defray the charges for additional fixtures and furniture, which the accommodation of so large a number of pupils necessarily requires. This report was received, and the thanks of the general meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Nottige, the chairman of the building committee, and the rest of that body, for their unremitting and strenuous exertions, in carrying into effect, in so distinguished a manner, the trust committed to their care. The thanks of the general meeting were also unanimously presented to the chairman, William Wilberforce, Esq. for his great attention to the general interests of the society, and for his polite and impartial conduct in the chair this day.

## DIDASCALIA.

### ITALIAN OPERA.

Where the hired *eunuch*, the Hesperian choir,  
The melting lute, the soft lascivious lyre,  
The song from *Italy*, the step from *France*,  
The midnight orgy, and the mazy dance,  
The smile of beauty, and the flush of wine,  
For fops, fools, gamesters, knaves and Lords  
combine.

Squall on, till Death release us from the strain,  
Or Common Sense assert her rights again.

Truth I rouse some genuine Bard, and guide  
his hand,

To drive this Pestilence from out the Land.

Lord Byron.

The *Italian Opera* in London, by Buonaparte's *natural* subjects, opened for the amusement and delight of the *English* nobility and gentry, on December 11, with a company, ("laud we the Gods!") almost contemptible.

The *Italian Opera* is evidently upon the decline in this country. We do not mean to insinuate that it is not patronized or encouraged as much as formerly; on the contrary, it meets with both the one and the other, beyond its pretensions or merit. However,

we have been so long accustomed to associate ideas of taste, science, and excellence, with the musical productions at this theatre, that our disappointments are increased by the recollection. Instead of the admirable Operas of Gluck, Paesello, Cimarosa, Winter, Mozart, &c. &c. with which we have been so often entertained, we are now forced to endure the trifling and even contemptible effusions of professors, whose talents scarcely exceed the necessary qualifications of a composer for the Circus, Amphitheatre, or Mr. Arnold's English Opera (with *French* dancers), to which we have done such ample justice in our former pages.\*

Of the performers who are engaged this season, three only have claim to public attention: these are Signora Collini, and Signors Tramezzani and Naldi; the former is *prima donna buffa*, and in that situation she is certainly entitled to considerable praise. She is a good figure, and her person is prepossessing and agreeable: her voice is clear and powerful, her action is appropriate, and her manners possess a *naïveté* that is well adapted for the characters she was designed to represent. But we cannot avoid censuring, either her ambition, or the mismanagement of the manager, in bringing her forward in parts not at all suited to her style of acting, and in *songs* but ill adapted to the display of her powers. This is doing an injustice, both to her and the public, and does not contribute to disguise or to diminish the want of a *prima donna seria*. We recommend to this young actress to avoid the obvious imitation of Madame Catalani. She has natural talents, which properly cultivated would render any imitation unnecessary. She certainly wants science, and though not deficient in taste, requires a certain degree of polish, without which even the diamond is less valuable.

Signor Tramezzani is an excellent singer: his voice partakes of the nature and compass of the *baritone* which is between the tenor and bass: his higher notes are the best, and approach nearer to those of a perfect tenor, than any thing we have heard for some years. His style is chaste and ornamented; it is equally distant from the rapid frippery of Braham, and the tameness of Harrison's style; although in general Signor T. sings much better in tune than many whom we heard upon the stage, yet we have occasionally observed him too sharp and though more rarely too flat. We should not have noticed

\* See the account of those unfortunate things, *Up all Night—The Russian Impostor—Safe and Sound*—with extracts of the *handy dandy*, *bacon* and *gravy* poetry, Vol. VI. p. 702-1111. Vol. VII. p. 88, than which, to do their authors justice, nothing can be more insipid—not even an *Italian Opera*.

this defect in a performer of less celebrity and science. His person is manly and noble. His action is graceful and energetic; qualities we seldom see united; but it is not always equally chaste with his singing; he occasionally oversteps the modesty of nature, and treads upon the heels of pantomime. Naldi is too well known, to render any comment upon his peculiar merits, necessary.

The present low ebb of the Italian Opera affords a very favourable opportunity, of which, we hope, the proprietors and patrons of the English Operas will avail themselves; at present they are very much upon a par, and which ever can now get the start will probably maintain its ground; there is no want of native talent; it only wants to be elicited to be encouraged, and a proper direction given to its exertions, which we have so frequently called the attention of our readers to; and as far as our own opinion goes, we cannot conclude without complimenting poor Common Sense upon the turn this is likely to give to the national taste, as undoubtedly an English Opera—we mean *all English*—is more in unison with the patriotism at least, if not the taste, of poor John Bull, than an Italian Opera, with French dancers, whose performers are allowed to pick his pockets, in spite of the Berlin decree, *de par le Roi et Empereur le Grand Napoleon!*

The motto we have chosen for the commencement of our DIDASCALIA is taken from the satirical pen of Lord Byron, in the second edition of his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*; the great success of this poem having induced his lordship to add a number of lines and re-publish it.\* Proceed we now to introduce our readers to the acquaintance of another disciple of Juvenal; from whom without further ceremony we insert some extracts.

*The O-Pæiad, a Satire.* By a Mad Bull.  
8vo. pp. 16, Price 1s. Cawthorn, London, 1810.

I'm not a Methodist, but I confess,  
'Tis time these gilded vermin to suppress,  
At least, to strip them of their tinsel trash,  
And o'er them place the beadle and the lash;  
And should they wish to flourish now and then,  
Let them at night, be kings and gentlemen,  
But, ev'ry morning, vagabonds again.  
Vain wish! revolving ages have refin'd,  
And purg'd the optics of the human mind;  
These buskin'd gentlemen are alter'd things,  
They rule the roast, and cock the nose at kings,  
High in the green-room chair supremely sit  
Lords paramount, and arbiters of wit.

\* His lordship has now avowed this production.

No more they roam, the very scorn of Heav'n,  
From town to town, from post to pillar driv'n,  
On dirty banks content to lay their heads,  
And leave to gentlefolks their feather beds,  
Nor under hedges, nor in barns display,  
Their pompous nonsense from a throne of hay;  
There, for a moment, wither with their frowns,  
The lusty hearts of gaping wond'ring clowns,  
Or crack the sides, or stop the gasping breath,  
Or tickle ale-wives with their fun to death;  
Then, could they pilfer but an ass at most,  
A straggling smock, or sucking pig to roast,  
Nor e'en in dreams, to greater state aspire,  
Than donkey-mounted, pacing thro' the mire.

Such was an actor's life in days of yore,  
But actors now, are vagabonds no more;  
Thanks, to the quick discernment of an age,  
Which starves the Church to idolize the Stage,  
Which gives to learn'd professors of grimace,  
The splendid stipend of a statesman's place,  
Pours in the laps of slaves who sing and dance,  
(For aught we know, the spies and tools of France)  
A golden flood, while English genius sighs  
Unseen, unknown, or seen, insulted dies.

In allusion to the private boxes our animated Satirist exclaims:

Those private boxes!—curses on the name,  
Their very mention sets my blood on flame.  
From lustful Italy, they claim descent,  
Italians, best can tell for what they're meant;  
From thence to France they sped without delay,  
And taught, e'en France, to Hell another way.

We hate this nation, but I can't tell how,  
We scarcely bend, but in a Frenchman's bow;  
We call them monks, tygers, knaves and fools,  
Yet follow most implicitly their rules;  
Our shirts and shifts, our very coats and breeches,  
Are cut and slash'd, and work'd in foreign stitches;  
But this were nothing, could the mania stop,  
Nor spreading, rag'd beyond a tailor's shop;  
But, not content to crown them lords of ton,  
We make their morals, manners, all our own;  
What wonder then in this enlighten'd age,  
When (save ourselves) improving is the rage,  
That such snug things as private boxes, rear  
Their modest fronts and gain admission here!

Shame on the times, when noble lords combine,  
With sordid actors, in the mean design,  
To pamper lust, and pocket paltry pence,  
At ev'ry honest Englishman's expence;  
Deprave the taste, and feeling of the town,  
And level public morals to their own,  
Call rights and liberties, and such grave things,  
Mere foolish words, to frighten foolish kings;  
And oh! become, (unheard of speculation,)  
The pimps and pandars of the British nation!!



## ACCOUNT OF PORT JACKSON AND SYDNEY TOWN, NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Translated from the Voyage of Discovery of M. Peron, between 1800 and 1804.]

M. Peron, the naturalist, who sailed on the voyage of discovery, undertaken by order of Buonaparte, in the southern hemisphere, between 1800 and 1804, by the ships *Le Géographe*, *le Naturaliste*, and *le Casuarina*, has furnished the most particular, and the most interesting account of Port Jackson, and of Sydney town, that has yet appeared. From this gentleman's account of the voyage, now in the course of translation into the English language, we have made the following extract; it may be taken in connection with another article inserted Vol. VII. p. 497.

It was on the 27th of June, in the evening, that our vessel arrived in sight of Port Jackson, and a few days afterwards, the other two ships got safe into the harbour, after having, through the obstinacy of Captain Hamelin, the commander of the expedition, been for a considerable time in the greatest danger.

Our arrival at Port Jackson, did not excite so much surprise amongst the colonists, as might have been expected, but for ourselves, we were completely astonished at the flourishing state in which we found this singular, and distant, establishment: the beauty of the Port at first attracted our whole attention. From an entrance, says Commodore Philips (whose description is not in the least exaggerated), of not more than two miles across, Port Jackson gradually opens, till it forms a spacious harbour, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and room enough to contain in perfect safety, all that could on any occasion be collected. Even a thousand ships of the line might manœuvre here with ease. The bay takes a western direction, extends to the distance of thirteen miles inland, and has at least a hundred little creeks, formed by very narrow tongues of land, which afford excellent shelter against winds, from any point of the compass.

Towards the middle of this magnificent port, and on its southern bank, in one of the principal creeks, rises Sydney Town, the capital of the county of Cumberland, and of all the English colonies in this part of the world: seated at the base of two hills, that are contiguous to each other, and having the advantage of a rivulet, which runs completely through it, this infant town affords a view, at once agreeable and picturesque. To the right, and at the north point of Sydney

Cove, you perceive the signal battery, which is built upon a rock, difficult of access; six pieces of cannon, protected by a turf entrenchment, cross their fire with that of another battery, which I shall presently mention; and thus defend, in the most effectual manner, the approach to the harbour and the town. Farther on, appear the large buildings that form the hospital, and which are capable of containing two or three hundred sick. Amongst these buildings is one particularly worthy of notice, as all the parts of it were prepared in Europe, and brought out in Commodore Philips's squadron; so that in a few days after its arrival, there was an hospital ready to receive such of the crews as were sick. On the same side of the town, at the sea shore, you observe a very fine magazine, to which the largest ships can come up and discharge their cargoes. In the same direction are several private docks, in which are built brigs and cutters of different sizes, for the purpose of trading either inland, or beyond the colony. These vessels, which are from fifty to three hundred tons burthen, are built entirely with the native wood; even their masts are obtained from the forests of the colony.

The discovery of the Strait, which separates New Holland from Van Diemen's land, was made in a simple whale sloop, commanded by Mr. Bass, the surgeon of the *Reliance*. This vessel may be said to have been consecrated by that great discovery, and hazardous navigation; for it is preserved in the harbour, with a sort of religious veneration: some snuff boxes have been made out of its keel, of which the possessors are both proud and jealous; and the governor himself thought he could not make a more acceptable present to our chief than a piece of the wood of this sloop, encased in a large silver tooth-pick box; round which were engraved the principal particulars of the discovery of Bass's straits.

It is at the spot called Hospital creek, that the ships of individuals unload their cargoes. Beyond the hospital, in the same line, is the prison, which has several dungeons, capable of holding from an hundred and fifty, to two hundred prisoners; it is surrounded by a high and strong wall, and has a numerous guard on duty, both by day and night. A short distance from the prison is the store house, for the reception of wines, spirituous liquors, salt provisions, &c. In the front of it is the armoury, where the garrison is drawn up every morning, accompanied by a numerous and well composed band, belonging to the New South Wales regiment. The whole western part of this spot is occupied by the house of the lieutenant governor general; behind which is a vast garden, well worth the attention both of the philosopher and the

naturalist, on account of the great number of useful vegetables which are cultivated in it, and which have been procured from every part of the world, by its present respectable possessor, Mr. Paterson, a distinguished traveller, and member of the Royal Society of London. Between the house and the magazine just mentioned, is the public school: here are educated in the principles of religion, morality, and virtue, those young females, who are the hope of the rising colony; but whose parents are either too degenerate, or too poor, to give them proper instruction. In the public school, however, under respectable matrons, they are taught from their earliest years, all the duties of a good mother of a family. Such is one great advantage of the excellent colonial system, established in these distant regions.

Behind the house of the lieutenant governor general, in a large magazine, are deposited all the dried pulse and corn belonging to the state. It is a sort of public granary, intended for the support of the troops, and the people who receive their subsistence from the government. The barracks occupy a considerable square, and have in front several field pieces; the edifices for the accommodation of the officer form the lateral parts, or ends of the building; and the powder magazine is in the middle. Near this, in a small private house, the principal civil and military officers assemble. It is a sort of coffee house, maintained by subscription, in which there are several amusements, but particularly billiards; at which any person may play free of expense. Behind the armoury, is a large square tower, which serves for an observatory to those English officers who study astronomy: at the base of this tower, the foundation of a church has been laid, of which the building, just mentioned, is intended to form the steeple; but a structure of this kind, requiring considerable time, labour and expense, the governors have hitherto neglected to carry it into execution; preferring the formation of such establishments as are more immediately necessary for the preservation of the colony. While waiting, however, for the erection of a church, divine service is performed in one of the apartments of the great corn magazine. Two fine windmills terminate on this side the series of the principal public edifices. Over the rivulet that intersects the town, there was a wooden bridge, which, together with a strong causeway, may be said to occupy all the bottom of the valley. We passed over this bridge, in order to take a rapid view of the eastern part of Sydney Town. Before our departure, the wooden bridge had been destroyed, to make way for one which they were about to build of stone; at the same

time, a water-mill was built here by the government, and strong locks had been formed, either to keep in the water of the rivulet, or to stop that of the marshes which runs to a considerable distance into the valley, and might be advantageously employed in turning the mill.

At the east point of the creek is a second battery, the fire of which crosses that of the signal station. The one of which I am now speaking, was dismantled at the time of our arrival at Port Jackson; but it has been put in order since our departure. On shore, as you approach the town, is a small salt-pit, where the Americans, who were allowed to settle for the purpose at Port Jackson, in 1795, prepared most of the salt used in the colony. Farther on, and towards the bottom of the harbour, is the point called Government creek, because it is reserved for the agents and vessels of the state. Between this creek and the salt-pit is the place for docking and careening the ships. The natural quays are so perpendicular and well-formed, that without any kind of labour or expense on the part of the English, the largest ships might be laid along them in perfect security. Near the Government creek are three public magazines, one of which contains all the articles necessary for the various purposes of domestic life, such as earthen-ware, household furniture, culinary utensils, instruments of agriculture, &c. The number of these articles that is here amassed is truly astonishing, and the mode in which they are delivered out is wise and salutary. In this distant country, the merchandise of Europe bears so high a price, that it would have been next to impossible for the population to procure such as are indispensable to the common wants of life; the English governor has therefore anticipated these wants, by filling large store-houses with every article that can be required, all of which are delivered to the colonists at fixed prices, that are extremely moderate; sometimes even below what they cost in Europe. But in order to prevent avaricious speculations, or waste, no one is admitted into these depots without a written order from the governor; in which are specified the articles which the bearer is in need of. In another house are preserved the different uniforms and clothing for the troops and convicts, as well as vast quantities of sail-cloth and cordage for the government ships. The last of the three buildings just mentioned is a kind of public manufactory; in which are employed female convicts. Behind these magazines is the governor's house, which is built in the Italian style, surrounded by a colonnade, as simple as it is elegant, and in front of which is a fine garden that descends to the sea shore; already in this garden may

be seen, the Norfolk Island pine, the superb Columbia, growing by the side of the bamboo of Asia : farther on is the Portugal orange, and Canary fig, ripening beneath the shade of the French apple-tree : the cherry, peach, pear, and apricot, are interspersed amongst the Banksia, *Metrosideros*, *Correa*, *Thelaleuca*, *Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus*, and a great number of indigenous trees. Beyond the government garden, on the other side of a neighbouring hill, is the windmill, the bake-house, and the state ovens, that are used for making sea biscuit : these are capable of furnishing from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds per day. Not far from a contiguous creek, at a spot which the natives call Wallamoula, is the charming habitation of Mr. Palmer, the commissary general ; a rivulet of fresh water runs before, and empties itself into the creek, which here forms a safe and convenient basin. Here Mr. Palmer has built several small vessels, which he employs in whale fishing, and catching phocæ, or sea elephants, either at New Zealand, or in Bass's Straits. The neighbouring brick-fields furnish a considerable quantity of bricks and tiles, for the public and private buildings of the colony.

A short distance to the southward of Sydney Town, to the left of the great road that leads to Parramatta, you observe the remains of the first gibbet that was erected on the continent of New Holland. The increase of habitations having caused it to be, as it were, surrounded, it has been succeeded by another, that has been erected farther off in the same direction and near the village of Brick-field. This village, which consists of about two score houses, contains several manufactories of tiles, earthen-ware, crockery, &c. its site is agreeable, and the soil, less sterile than that of Sydney, is better adapted to the different kinds of cultivation that have been introduced into these distant regions.

The great road just mentioned, passes through the middle of Brick-field ; while a small rivulet intersects it in an opposite direction ; between this village and Sydney Town, is the public burying-ground, which is already rendered an object of interest and curiosity, by several striking monuments that have been erected in it ; and the execution of which is much better than could reasonably have been expected from the state of the arts in so young a colony.

A crowd of objects, equally interesting, demanded our notice in every direction. In the port we saw drawn up together, a number of vessels that had arrived from different parts of the world, and most of which were destined to perform new and difficult voyages. Some of them had come from the banks of the Thames, or the Shannon, to pursue whale fishing on the frigid shores of New

Zealand : others, bound to China, after depositing the freight which they had received from the English government, for this colony, were preparing to sail for the mouth of the Yellow river ; while some, laden with pit-coal, were about to convey that precious combustible to India, and the Cape of Good Hope. Several smaller vessels were on their way to Bass's Straits, to receive skins, collected by a few individuals, who had established themselves on the isles of those Straits, to catch the marine animals that resort to them. Other ships, stronger built than those just alluded to, and manned by more numerous and daring crews, who were provided with all kinds of arms, were on the point of sailing for the western coast of America, laden with various sorts of merchandise : these were intended to carry on, by force of arms, a contraband trade on the Peruvian shores, which could not fail to prove advantageous to the adventurers. Here, they were preparing an expedition, to carry on a skin trade, with the people of the north-west shores of America : there, all hands were engaged in sending off a fleet of provisions to the Navigators', the Friendly, and the Society islands, to procure for the colony a stock of salt provisions. At the same time, the intrepid Captain Flinders, after effecting a junction for his companion ship, the *Lady Nelson*, was getting ready to continue his grand voyage round New Holland, a voyage which was soon afterwards terminated by the greatest misfortunes. In short, at this period, the harbour of Port Jackson had become familiar to the American navigators, and their flag was continually flying in it during our residence. All these great maritime operations gave to the place a character of importance and activity, far beyond what we expected to meet with on shores, scarcely known to Europeans even by name ; and the interest we took in the scene, was only equalled by our admiration.

The population of the colony, was to us a new subject of astonishment and contemplation. Perhaps there never was a more worthy object of study presented to the philosopher ;—never was the influence of social institutions proved in a manner more striking and honourable to the distant country in question. Here, we found united like one family, those banditti, who had so long been the terror of their mother country, repelled from European society, and sent off to the extremity of the globe ; placed, from the very hour of their exile, in a state between the certainty of chastisement, and the hope of a better fate ; incessantly subjected to an inspection, as inflexible as it is active, they have been compelled to abandon their anti-social manners, and the majority of them, having expiated their crimes by a hard period

of slavery, have been restored to the rank which they held amongst their fellow men. Obligated to interest themselves in the maintenance of order and justice, for the purpose of preserving the property which they have acquired; while they behold themselves in the situation of husbands and fathers, they have the most interesting and powerful motives, for becoming good members of the community in which they exist.

The same revolution, effected by the same means, has taken place amongst the women: and those who were wretched prostitutes, have imperceptibly been brought to a regular mode of life, and now form intelligent and laborious mothers of families.

While we were reflecting on these numerous and interesting subjects, all the officers and principal citizens of the colony were unremitting in their assiduities towards us. Our numerous sick were received in the government hospital, where the English surgeons paid them all possible attention. Doctor Thomson, the chief physician of the colony, directed the mode of treatment with the greatest tenderness; and whatever we were in need of, that the place could furnish, was put at our disposal. The governor gave to us an unlimited credit on the public treasury, and our commodore general was furnished with royal printed cheques, to fill up, with any sum that he might wish for; and these cheques, without any other security than the signature of the French Commandant, were accepted by the inhabitants, with a confidence highly honourable to the government of our country. Our salt provisions, spirits, and biscuits, were exhausted, but by means of these cheques, we obtained fresh supplies; and several times the magazines of the colony were opened to supply us with articles, which our agents could not procure. Thus, by this generous relief, we were enabled to re-clothe our crews, who were in want of every thing: repair our ships; purchase one, instead of that we had lost; and be completely prepared for continuing our voyage.

At the same time, our scientific researches met with every encouragement; a guard of English soldiers was appointed expressly to protect our observatory, which we placed on the north point of the eastern bank of Sydney Cove. The whole of the country was open to the excursions of our naturalists, and we were even permitted to wear our arms, as were the persons of our suite; while guides and interpreters were furnished us, for our longest journeys. In short, the English government behaved to us with such generosity, that they acquired our warmest gratitude.

The principal object of our stay at Port Jackson, was, that we might devote proper

attention to every part of the surrounding country. While our crews were repairing the damages the ships had sustained, and getting in fresh supplies of provisions, the naturalists extended their researches to every branch of the physical history of this interesting country. The scurvy, which had affected all my joints with swellings and stiffness, had already begun to yield to the influence of diet and the climate; and as soon as I was able I went down to the coast of Botany Bay, the harbour of which is situated some leagues to the south of Port Jackson. A large and commodious road leads from Sydney Town to this great bay: all the intermediate country is sandy and barren, and appears unfit for any kind of cultivation; consequently we do not meet with any European habitations. After passing the high hill, at the foot of which is the establishment of Mr. Palmer, the country opens upon a sandy plain, which extends as far as the swampy banks of Cook's river. Various species of hakea, styphelia, eucalyptus, banksia, embothryum, and casuarina, grow amidst these sands, and large spaces are occupied entirely with the xanthorea, the gigantic stalks of which grow to the height of from eighteen to twenty feet. In the distance may be perceived the smoke of a few huts, belonging to those unfortunate hordes of natives, who exist on these desolate shores.

As you approach towards Botany Bay, the land gradually sinks, till you reach the dangerous swamps formed by the brackish waters of Cook's river, towards the north, and of George river to the south. These marshes are so extensive, and often so deep, that it is impossible, in parts, to pass them, if you want to reach the sea. On their banks, and all along the two rivers just mentioned, vegetation is very active: a thousand species of trees and shrubs, which cover the surface of the soil, afforded to that part of the country which we occupied, a delightful appearance; it was this circumstance which deceived Captain Cook, and his brave companions, for they supposed the land to be unparalleled, in point of fertility. It would have been well, however, if this bay, so celebrated by those navigators, had justified the great ideas which they formed of it. Obstructed by large banks of mud, and open at the south to the easterly winds, it does not afford to vessels that security which they are often in need of; while the marshy nature of the soil in its environs, renders it at once unhealthy, and scarcely fit for ordinary cultivation. Hence, Commodore Philips, after reconnoitering Port Jackson, was induced to abandon Botany Bay; and since that period, there has been no other establishment at it, except a kiln



for the preparation of lime, which is made from the shells that abound on this part of the coast. Botany Bay and its environs, are called by the natives Gwea, and to this country belong the tribe of savages called Gwea Gal, who acknowledge Benill-long for their chief.

Twenty-five miles, or thereabouts, to the west of Sydney Town, is the town of Rose Hill, or Parramatta, which I took the earliest opportunity of visiting. The principal physician of *le Naturaliste*, M. Bellefin, accompanied me; a serjeant of the New South Wales regiment acted as our guide, and was ordered by Colonel Paterson to obtain for us such facilities as we might require, to pursue our researches. A large road leads from Sydney Town to Parramatta; it is not paved, but is well made, and kept in good condition. It is almost every where wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast, and bridges have been thrown over such parts of it as are interrupted by the waters; so that the traveller meets with no obstacle on his journey. Having been opened through vast forests, that were never before assailed by the axe, the grand road appears at a distance like an immense avenue of foliage and verdure. A charming freshness, and an agreeable shade, always prevail in this continuous bower, the silence of which is interrupted only by the singing and chirping of the richly plumed parroquets, and other birds which inhabit it.

The whole ground, over which you proceed to Rose Hill, is flat, with the exception of a few insignificant hillocks. In proportion as you recede from the sea shore, the soil becomes less barren, and affords great varieties of vegetation. In some parts there are large spaces between the trees, which are covered by a very fine and sweet-scented grass, that forms a beautiful verdant carpet, and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of excellent sheep. The mild temperature of the climate, the absence of all kinds of ferocious beasts, together with the particular species, and agreeable odour of most of the vegetables, have been so favourable to these useful animals, that the finest kinds of Spain and England thrive as well here as on their native soil. Already the wool of these antarctic animals is found to be superior to the rich fleeces of Asturias; and the English manufacturers pay dearer for it, because they are convinced of its superiority. This discovery will probably soon open to Great Britain a branch of commerce as easy as it is lucrative.

Woods here and there open to the view, and the traveller perceives amidst them, spots which have been cleared by the settlers, and some of which are extensive; he discovers on them many pretty habita-

tions, shaded by beautiful trees; and contemplates with pleasing emotion, these new fields, where the feeble grass of the north rises from the decay of the powerful eucalyptus; he discovers with delight on these distant grounds, the most useful animals of his country; the bulls frisk about with a vigour equal, or even superior, to that of the cold meadows of Ireland; while the cow, more fecund, gives a greater quantity of milk in these mild climates, than in ours. The English horse, also, appears with the same strength and spirit that he exhibits on the banks of the Thames; while the European hog is improved, by numerous crosses with those of the South Sea Islands; which are superior in size, as well as quality of fat and lean. All kinds of poultry have succeeded as well as the larger animals, and farm yards are stocked with different varieties of geese, ducks, turkeys, pheasants &c. several of which are preferable to the finest of the European species.

The traveller receives additional pleasure on visiting the interior of the inhabitants. Beneath their agreeable roofs, in the midst of vast forests, live in perfect tranquillity those banditti, who but a short time before were the terror of Europe, and who, familiarized with guilt, were in constant expectation of the punishment of death: here now live those numerous robbers, rogues, and pickpockets, those criminals of every kind, who in the mother country appeared to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization. All these unfortunate wretches, who were the disgrace and odium of their country, have become, by the most inconceivable metamorphosis, laborious cultivators, and happy and peaceable members of their community. Indeed, murders, or robberies, are scarcely ever heard of amongst them; so that in this respect the most perfect security prevails throughout the colony; a happy consequence of laws as severe as they are beneficent. In order to enjoy at our ease these striking scenes, M. Bellefin and I often entered the rural habitations. We were every where received in the most obliging manner; and when we observed the tender cares of the mothers towards their children, and reflected that only a few years before these very women, destitute of every tender affection and delicate sentiment, were disgusting prostitutes, the sudden revolution in their moral conduct gave rise to reflections of the most gentle and philanthropic nature.

At length we arrived in sight of Parramatta: it is seated in the middle of a fine plain, on the banks of a river of the same name, which can be ascended by small vessels, as high as the town itself. It is not so large as Sydney Town; but contains about one hundred and eighty houses, which



form a grand street, parallel with the river, and intersected at right angles by another smaller street, which, at one end, terminates with a strong bridge, and has at the other the church; the latter edifice, which is built in a rude and heavy style, was not quite finished at the time of our visit; indeed, the building is conducted with less rapidity than it might be, because the governors of the colony attach, with reason, more importance to the other branches of their administration; such as the hospitals, prisons, public manufactories, the clearing of land, the fisheries, navigation, &c. for which they reserve proper funds and disposable hands.

At one of the extremities of the great street of Parramatta, are barracks, capable of accommodating from two hundred and fifty to three hundred infantry. They are built of brick, in the form of a horse-shoe, and have in front a well gravelled parade, where the troops of the garrison go through their ordinary exercises: these troops consisted, at the time of our visit, of a company of a hundred and twenty men belonging to the New South Wales regiment, under the command of Captain Piper.

The whole population of Parramatta, including the garrison, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring farms, is estimated at from fourteen to fifteen hundred souls; nearly all of whom are employed in the cultivation of land, the rearing of cattle, and the exercise of a few mechanical arts. The town contains an hospital, which is well regulated and of which the principal physician is Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth; a strong prison, a house of industry for female convicts, a public school for the young girls of the colony, &c. This town is also the chief residence of the justice of the peace for the county of Cumberland, and will be in time the seat of the civil administration of the colony; those branches which relate to navigation, commerce, and war, being already established at Sydney.

Towards the western extremity of the grand street of Parramatta, you discover the elevation called Rose Hill, from which the town first received its name; but it was afterwards called Parramatta; that being the appellation which the natives give to this part of the country, and which has generally prevailed amongst the English themselves. The whole eastern front of Rose Hill, which is towards the town, is a very gentle declivity, on which appears the fine garden belonging to the government, in which many interesting experiments are made, with a view to naturalize foreign vegetables; here also are collected the most remarkable of the indigenous plants, intended to enrich the famous royal gardens of Kew. It is

from this spot that England has, at various times, acquired most of her treasures in the vegetable kingdom; and which have enabled the English botanists to publish many important volumes. An enlightened botanic professor, who combines modesty and indefatigable exertion, had just arrived from Europe at the time of our visit, to superintend the garden of Parramatta; and the learned Colonel Paterson, to whom New South Wales is indebted for this establishment, has never ceased to take a lively interest in its success.

The part of Rose Hill, that is opposite to Parramatta, presents an abrupt section, and forms a grand crescent, which we might, at first view, suppose to be the work of man. At the base of this singular hill runs a rivulet, which, in common weather, is not remarkable; but when the inundations occur, which are so frequent and terrible in these regions, it becomes a source of disasters to the neighbouring plantations.

At the summit of Rose Hill is the government-house of Parramatta, which is called the Crescent; it is simple, elegant, and well laid out, though it derives its principal importance from its situation, which overlooks the town, as well as from its meadows, its forest, and river. This mansion is generally uninhabited; though its capacity and internal regulations are such, that whenever the governor-general and lieutenant-governor come to it for a few days, they can have every accommodation for themselves and their whole suite.

#### DRAMATIC MYSTERIES AND MORALITIES.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir,—Your correspondent's idea, suggested in *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 714, that the dramatic Mysteries and Moralities were brought from the East, is certainly ingenious, and I think, it is plausible. Perhaps it is not absolutely inconsistent with a statement I have been accustomed to adopt, which derives the histrionic amusements of our forefathers, from a still more ancient source: since that may have produced a revival of those dramatic entertainments, which according to my hypothesis, were introduced into this island by the Roman Conquerors.

It is unfortunate that we have so little information on the domestic state of the British people, while subject to the Romans; and I, for one, should feel much obligation to the same spirit of research which has favoured your readers with some accounts of the manners of the early Britons, if it

would continue those articles, at least down to the times of the Saxons. They are the most distinct of any that I have perused.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Jan 10, 1809.

AN ENQUIRER.

During the government of the Anglo-Romans in Britain, the pleasures arising from the stage seem to have been pursued with avidity, and, if we may be allowed to judge from the remains of theatres that have been discovered, or from their representations still extant upon medals, to have been very generally adopted.

In Rome, we know that they were at the same period the delight of the people; and we also know, that there are vestiges of them still to be traced in the colonies of Gaul and Iberia. It is probable, that the Roman officers would either amuse themselves with acting plays, as our officers now do in India, or would bring over actors from Rome, as several of our players have visited our Eastern territories. But the Roman actors, whether officers, or players by profession, that either visited or settled in Britain, would probably, as in Gaul, derive assistance from the Bards, the inferior order of the Druids. For we cannot suppose, that all the Bards, without exception were so completely patriotic as to refuse to exercise their talents to gratify foreign superiors, and we know, too, that then as now, party divided the people of this island, and to party they owed their weakness, and subjugation. We must, also, consider that, it was the policy of the conquerors to blunt in the imaginations of the conquered the powers of reflection. Had the keen sensibility of their degradation mingled with their thoughts to any great degree it might have revived opposition; therefore the Romans deemed it necessary to amuse them in such a manner, as might occasion a suspension of sorrow, and, in the lapse of time, a forgetfulness of their former state. To this purpose nothing could so essentially contribute, as a succession of shows, pageants, and dramatic exhibitions, at which, taught in the Athenian school, the Romans were adepts, and of which the inhabitants of London, like their neighbours of Paris, were ardent admirers. The histrionic art fell with the Roman theatres.

Before the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, their religion, like the paganism of the ancient Britons, was distinguished by numerous circumstances of rude pomp and barbaric, if not theatric grandeur. The orations of their priests, with their musical accompaniments, bespeak a people whose sensibility was alive to the stimulations of sounds, both vocal and instrumental. To their feasts, therefore, *Scalds* [i. e. bards] and *Harpers* were absolutely necessary. These

performers recited to their harps and other instruments, the warlike deeds of their ancestors. They had among them, when they performed, one of their order, who was absolutely a low comedian, and who, under the appellation of the *Gleeman*, amused the audience with stories, tricks, and mimicry.

In the miracle plays, mysteries, and moralities of the ecclesiastics, in after ages, the *Gleeman* kept his situation, but was denominated the Vice. In stage plays he was called the Clown; and when to this species of the drama the puppet-show succeeded, he was denominated the Merry Andrew. The domestic *Gleeman*, afterwards the Fool, became absolutely necessary in every nobleman's establishment.

The Minstrel, who appeared after the Norman Conquest, seems to have been still more theatrical, than the Scald or the Harper. He possessed all the qualities of the *Gleeman*, such as magical deceptions and legerdemain. He was a vocal and instrumental performer, a dancer, a posture-master, and a jester. These kinds of people formed parties; which may be thought to be the most ancient strolling companies of the kingdom; for, indeed, they travelled from town to town, and from village to village. How agreeable they must have been to the English, whose peculiar cast of humour induced them, on every occasion, to seize opportunities for the enjoyment of these kinds of exhibitions is, what almost every one has felt it, easy to conceive.

John of Salisbury, a writer of the twelfth century, who was himself a monk of Canterbury, is, like the rest of his brethren, ardent and energetic in his declamations against minstrels. Because it was the business of the monks to make their way to the heart through the medium of the senses; of this their miracles are proofs; and because the minstrels in their tales and fables, when entertaining gay company introduced many truths, undeniable truths, at which the monks were offended, as they smarted under the lash of the satirist; because, too, these performers were either under the protection of some powerful chief (as the *Fools* afterwards were) or by travelling from place to place, dispersed their ludicrous attacks on their antagonists far and wide; in spite of all attempts, on the part of the monks, and their adherents, to prevent, or to counteract their effects.

However that might be, John of Salisbury expressly denominates the objects of his reprehension *spectacula et infinita tyrocinia vanitatis, quibus qui omnino otiari non possunt, perniciosius occupantur*. Spectacles and innumerable rudiments of vanity, by which persons who could not endure to be idle might be occupied in worse than idleness.

While the minstrels were the only dramatists, it is most probable that their memories were stored with many pieces which were traditional, and consequently short: these were merely interludes, which betwixt their performances of singing and dancing they introduced: they were frequently exhibited in the inn-yards of the metropolis; places which, from their surrounding galleries, of which we have some few specimens still left, could be, with little trouble, converted into tolerable theatres.

The minstrels, among the abundance of their qualifications, professed pharmacy, and prescribed as apothecaries: they vended their medicines at markets and fairs, and were consequently the first mountebanks. In order to induce the people to swallow their nostrums, they, after a verbose recommendation, had them presented by one of their tribe, who performed the Merry Andrew! a character that is still retained as an appendage to the itinerant doctor. The medical lottery, in which medicines are the blanks, and the prizes a silver cup, spoons, &c., is a more modern contrivance.

Against monkish prejudice and power, the Drama had a hard struggle for existence; the actors, obliged to depend on the casual bounty of the nobility, or on their collections at fairs and festivals, were, with respect to their revenues, in a very precarious state. Nevertheless, it must have become of considerable importance, not only in England, but all over Christendom, as the people of all nations are by a council of the Lateran forbidden to be present at stage plays, or to encourage tumblers and jesters.—*Can.* 15, 16. *Scrip. tom.* iii. p. 734.

Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote against the stage in 1345. He was followed by Wickliff, who has been termed the Morning Star of reformation, who levelled his eloquence against plays in 1380.

Miracle plays and mysteries, representing the history of some legendary Saint, were common in the metropolis in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: they are mentioned by Fitzstephen, in a passage thus translated by Strype: "London, instead of plays belonging to the theatre, hath plays of more holy subjects, representations in which the Holy Confessors wrought, and sufferings in which the glorious constancy of Martyrs did appear."

From the early part of the fourteenth century, every adventitious circumstance seems to have taken a dramatic turn; their pageants, shows, feasting, jousts, and tournaments, had all a kind of histrionic arrangement, and were calculated to produce a theatrical effect.

The monks and friars discerning at a great distance, the fall of their establishment, endeavoured, in their miracle plays and

mysteries, to oppose pleasure to pleasure, and sport to sport;—from their then influence their example was followed by the public schools;—and their system was afterwards received and adopted by the parish clerks, who seem, at one time, to have shared the applause of the town with the professional actors. To these succeeded our better known dramatists, and dramatic establishments.

In the course of the fourteenth century, the manners of the English were rendered conspicuous in the display of most ostentations and extravagant magnificence: as well of the court as of the people.

The *Cours plénieres*, which were held twice a-year, viz. at Easter and All Saints Days in France, were held at Whitsuntide and Christmas in England, where they were introduced by Edward III. *Cours plénieres* were also held by the monarchs of both countries at their coronations, marriages, or the baptism of their children, and when they conferred on them the order of knighthood, "These festivals did not fail to attract a great number of Quacks, Jugglers, Rope-dancers, Merry Andrews and Mimes. The Merry Andrews told stories; those that were called Jugglers played on their cymbals; monkeys, dogs, and bears, danced. It is said that the Mimes excelled in their art, and that by their gestures, attitudes, and postures, they expressed a passage in history as clearly and pathetically as if they had recited it." *St. Foix, Essays upon Paris*, Vol. II, p. 64.

These exhibitions took place in the court-yards and immense halls of the palaces.

When Philip the Fair knighted his three sons with all the pomp of ancient chivalry, on Whitsunday, 1313, he invited the King and Queen of England, who, with a great number of their Barons, crossed the channel, on purpose to be present. This festival lasted eight days, and was rendered no less remarkable by the magnificence of the dresses exhibited, than by the sumptuousness of the tables, and the infinite variety of diversions and amusements, that were, upon this occasion, drawn together. France and England equally combined to furnish characters and actors; so that this is stated to have been one of the most superb, and at the same time entertaining, spectacles ever exhibited. "The Princes and Lords changed their dresses three times every day. The Parisians presented several shows. In one was displayed the glory of the blessed; another exhibited a view of the infernal regions, and represented the torments of the damned." To these, succeeded a procession, "in which appeared a great variety of the animal creation; this was termed 'the Feast of the Fox.'" *Hist. de Paris*, tom. i, p. 42.

If this concise statement of what appears to be the descent of the histrionic art, be correct, we may consider the proper drama as derived to us from the earliest ages; while, nevertheless, the clerical imitations of sacred histories practised in England, might be imported with many other fopperies and follies from the East. This *double* descent has not I believe, struck any of our writers on the subject; and I, therefore, must repeat that I think your correspondent is entitled to the acknowledgments of the public, for the ingenuity of his speculations.

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OF FORETELLING AND PROPHECIES,  
PARTICULARLY OF ORACLES.

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It was natural enough for uncivilized men to consider all the extraordinary appearances of nature that were attended with circumstances of good or ill fortune to themselves, as tokens of the divine favour or disfavour towards them. Amongst the phenomena attended with these consequences, almost amongst all people, we are to reckon eclipses of the sun and moon, the appearances of comets, fiery meteors, heavy tempests; especially terrific and blasting lightnings, and rare or wonderful rains. All this makes it not surprising that astrology began so soon, spread so fast, and obtained such a universal belief as it did.

Men likewise considered, as happy or unhappy prognostics, earthquakes, monsters, monstrous accidents, or alterations in animals, dreams, which not only uncivilized nations, but philosophers, who doubted or denied the existence of God, believed in; the voices, flight, motions of birds and other animals, and the variety of appearances in animals offered for sacrifice.

The most ordinary occurrences of human life likewise afforded subjects for prognostics of good or bad fortune, which men drew from particular words or sounds, sneezings, motions of the body, modes of dress, the meeting with particular persons and animals, and numberless other circumstances. This at last grew to such a height, that no occurrence of any kind could take place, from whence some prognostic of good or bad fortune was not drawn.

To the prognostics from events uncontrollable by man, were added several which the priests and jongleurs had the entire disposition of. Of this kind were the throws of dice, &c., or falls of sticks; and all that goes under the name of *sortes Virgilianæ*. To which may be added all prognostics from looking into water or water crystal, eggs, or fruits, or the rising of smoke, &c. The explanation of all the prognostics hitherto mentioned, dreams only excepted, the ancients called artificial divination. Dreams, on the contrary, and prophecies, they called natural divination.

Great nations had not only such *jongleurs*

as are at present to be found amongst the Americans, Siberians, and Africans, but likewise famous prophets, important collections of their prophecies, and temples or appointed places, in which the will of the Gods was enquired into. Prophets and prophecies were to be met with amongst the Egyptians, Jews, in all the Greek cities, Rome, Mexico, Peru, and the Molucca islands. No people made so wise an use of the prophecies, old prophets, and prophetesses as the Romans did.

Oracles were established either in such places as famous soothsayers or divined persons had lived and died in, or in such as were remarkable for particular properties belonging to them. The Gods consulted, answered either by dreams and apparitions, or by the noise of leaves, wells or rivers, or by the *sortes*, or through the nods, motions and voices of statues; or, which was the most general way, by the hand and mouth of priests and priestesses. Many of the latter prepared themselves by intoxicating drinks, and medicines of various kinds, to receive the God. The Greeks had more oracles than any other nation, and the one most celebrated amongst them was that of Delphos. It is possible that ignorance and superstition may have combined to make the *adyta* of Delphos and other places looked upon as dwelling places of the Gods; but it is certain that they owed their chief reputation to the cunning and address of their contrivers. Oracles had no where so extensive an influence on all transactions, both foreign and domestic, as they had in Greece; but this influence very soon led to a great abuse of them. Oracles sunk in many parts of Greece, many years before the establishment of the Christian religion, from causes which have no connection with Christianity.

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DANGER OF COPPER VESSELS  
PREVENTED.

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To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—As corroborative, in some degree, of the remark in your last number on the *causes of injury from the use of copper vessels*, allow me to state the following fact.

I have a certain apparatus of brass, which is, almost every day, wetted with a liquid somewhat corrosive. Instead of taking it to pieces and wiping it dry after it has been used, it has been my constant practice to immerge it in water, and there keep it, till again wanted for use. Thus managed for upwards of three years, it has never yet exhibited the slightest appearance of verdigris, but is, at this hour, full as clean, and nearly as bright, as when it first came from the hands of the workman.

Leaving to you and your readers to draw from this fact the obvious inference, I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Jan. 3, 1810.

ALETHES.



# DESCRIPTION OF THE SALT MINES OF WIELICZKA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Observing in your last number a statement of the produce and extent of the salt mines of Wieliczka, now in partition between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony, I take the liberty of sending you a description of those mines as drawn up by M. Berniard, for M. Rozier's Journal, in 1780.

I am yours, &c.

HERMIT.

The wonders that had been reported, and by men of learning, equally as by the ignorant, on the interior of these mines, were calculated rather to excite astonishment than to convey truth: this subject of natural history is in reality too curious and interesting to need exaggeration. While these mines were under the crown of Poland, access to them was readily facilitated to strangers; but when, by the partition of Poland, they were allotted to Austria, certain formalities were established, previous to admission. The counsellor of the mines was first applied to, his permission was taken to the keeper of the mine, the parties then wrote their names, qualities, and countries in a register; after which a coarse covering, not unlike the frock of our waggons, was put on each visitor, and the chief of the miners took charge of the company.

The descent was effected by means of a very thick rope, coiled round a large wheel turned by a horse; this rope passed down a shaft about 8 feet square, and reaching about 100 yards below the surface. The four sides of this shaft were lined by rough trees, in order to prevent the falling-in of the earth on the sides; for indeed this earth is but a sand, to which succeeds a very brittle clay, interspersed from space to space with layers of calcareous spath, of three or four inches in thickness. This bed of sand is followed by others of argillaceous earth, more or less coloured; but ordinarily of the colour of rusty iron. On the thick rope above-mentioned are tied at intervals stout cross-bars, on which the person sits, a kind of loop passes over his knees, and another over his back; he lays tight hold of the rope, and is lowered to the first landing. Several persons are lowered at the same time, one over another. There are four stories or floors of salt, with streets, &c. From the first story to the fourth (in descending) there are stairs nine or ten feet in width.

The first story presents a piece of architecture well entitled to attention: no less than a complete chapel, with all its ornaments

formed out of the salt, itself. It is dedicated to St. Anthony; is about thirty feet long by twenty four wide, and eighteen high: not only the steps of the altar, but the altar itself, the twisted columns that adorn it, and support the vault, with every ornament of the chapel, the crucifix, the statues of the virgin, and of St. Anthony, with another the size of life representing Sigismund, are all of salt; the latter is remarkably transparent. Not far from this chapel is another dedicated to our Lady; and about 60 paces from this is another dedicated to St. John Nepomucendo. On certain days in the year mass is said in these chapels in memory of events which have occurred in the salt mine.

The miners give the name of *streets* to the alleys which they form in working, and by the aid of a little fancy they find houses in these streets; hence the report of a city having been built and inhabited formerly in this subterraneous abode.

Further on is a stream of fresh water, which filtering through a layer of argillaceous sand about four feet in thickness runs along the mines. They affirm, that it passes through the enormous mass of salt, without receiving any saltiness from it: without that addition it is wonderful enough to find a stream of fresh water, amidst the salt rock. It serves to water the horses; and the miners themselves drink of it.

In the galleries of salt are formed recesses where the miners deposit their tools, when they quit the mine; to these they give the name of *houses*. The deeper the workmen penetrate in these mines, the more abundant and the purer is the salt they obtain. If a few layers of earth, or clay, are found they are but small, and seldom more than two feet in thickness. No volcanic productions have hitherto been found in these mines; neither sulphur, bitumen, nor coal, &c. as in some others. Many shells are found: principally bivalves and madrepores.

The air is wholesome in this deep abode, the galleries are formed with great attention to preserve a communication with the external air. The workmen enter in the morning and withdraw in the evening. They do not descend by the wheel, as that would take up too much time, there being usually 1200 and sometimes 2000 of them. They have ladders, stairs, &c. The horses never quit the mine while capable of labour. Their stables and racks are all made of the salt. They are employed to draw loads of salt from place to place: to turn the wheels in the shafts, &c. It is certain, that after a short stay in this confinement they lose their sight.

These galleries are propped with the utmost solicitude: if any suspicious appearance of giving way be observed in any part; the support is immediately increased. No timber



grows in the neighbourhood of the mine; this article occasions a great expence. To diminish this expence, the administration of the mines endeavoured to substitute pillars of brick and mortar; but those failed, in no great length of time, while the timber has lasted for ages. During the whole time that the mine of Wieliczka has been worked, no considerable obstacle has interrupted the operations. The draining water is carried by wooden troughs placed throughout the mine to a reservoir, whence it is drawn up in buckets made of the skins of oxen, and discharged. In dripping from the tops of some of the galleries, it has produced stalactites of surprising magnitude and beauty. The miners remark with astonishment, that this water dissolves not an atom of salt, thrown into it, whether in a lump, or in powder, as one of their streams of fresh water does. No doubt, but but it is already saturated; and indeed before the scarcity of wood was so great as it is at present, this water was evaporated to procure the salt it contained.

The House of Austria was too jealous of its property in these mines to suffer their extent to be known, or any plans of them to be taken. It is, however, suspected that they connect with those of Bochnia, distant about five miles eastward, where salt of the same kind is procured: and it was formerly the custom in the mines of Wieliczka to dig salt in the direction of Bochnia; and in the mines of Bochnia to dig in the direction Wieliczka.

The manner of obtaining the salt is thus: the master miner marks the dimensions of a block of salt; usually eight feet in length, four in depth, and two feet in thickness. The miners then make a number of holes, on one side, three inches deep, and about six inches asunder; they next make a kind of groove half an inch deep, connecting these holes, and place iron quoins in each of the holes, which they strike gently with mallets. As these quoins penetrate deeper into the rock, the echo of the blows they receive resounds throughout the mine, and has a pleasing effect on the ear; when the block is ready to part, a crack appears following the course of the holes; a workman then thrusts in a wooden pole, and working it about, the block is heard to break off from its native bed. The greatest pleasure given by the miners to visitors is, to break off these masses whole: each man procures four blocks daily.

Chrystals of salt are found, occasionally, sometimes in small layers. These are carried to the Secretary's office, where four clerks are constantly employed: and where, as in the chapels at first described, all the furniture, tables, book-case, seats &c. are of salt. These chrystals are formed into various devices, as crucifixes, chairs, coffee-cups, canons mounted, watches, salt-cellar, &c.

which are usually bought by visitors at no great price.

This mine has been worked to the depth of 65 or 70 fathom: it is thought the salt does not lie deeper. Some other salt mines are deeper: that of Torbax in Transylvania is 56 fathoms: Vizakna is 66 fathoms: Kolos 46: Izek 47: an old mine of Deks is 72: that at Ishler, on being bored gave salt at 64 *stadels* (260 feet) below the lowest story then worked.

Near the salt mines belonging to the Emperor, in Upper Austria, are seventeen lakes of fresh water, forming together a considerable space; they swarm with fishes of the best kinds. Traces of similar waters are found near other mines. Friedwalzki reports, (*Mineralogia Daciae*, p. 169) that a great salt lake, near Parai in Transylvania, having broken its natural banks, poured its waters into the river Kuttuloë, where it destroyed the fish, and deprived the stream of all its good qualities.

How far these hints may contribute to elucidate the questions stated in your article, is submitted, Mr. Editor, to the consideration of your ingenious readers.

#### SHARKS.

THE following relation of a surprising circumstance was handed to me by one of the officers of his majesty's ship *Dædalus*, 'on board of which ship it happened, whilst laying at Samana, St. Domingo:

"Several sharks were seen swimming about the ship early on the forenoon of the 20th November, 1808, waiting their prey. A hook and bait were put overboard, which one of them immediately seized with voraciousness; its attempts to escape were frustrated by a rope being passed over its fins, with which it was hoisted on board, by no less a number of men than twenty: in its maw was found a calf that had been hove overboard, a few hours previously to its being caught: its length from the snout to the extremity of the tail was ten feet, and the circumference of the body proportionate; the jaws, when extended, passed over the body of the stoutest man in the ship. Three others were successively caught, of equal size with the first; in the last of which was found sixty-two young ones, a turkey, and a live hawk's-bill-turtle, measuring two feet six inches in length, and one foot nine inches in breadth: it swam about immediately after its release, in a tub of water, apparently not the least injured by its singular confinement.

An instance of so extraordinary a nature deserves to be recorded; and it may be said without deviating from the truth, that with one hook, sixty three sharks were caught at one time, and all alive.

A CORRESPONDENT.

## EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

The FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students in this Institution, took place in the New College at Haileybury, near Hertford, Dec. 21, before the College Committee, and several other members of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, together with the masters and officers attached to the establishment.

After the usual forms, the business of the day commenced by Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch reading an essay in English, of his own composition, "on Patriotism," very highly creditable to his talents; and displaying a knowledge of history, both ancient and modern, far beyond what might have been expected from so youthful a candidate for fame.

Many students, in succession, gave specimens of their acquirements in the Persian, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee languages, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in each, as well as displaying specimens of writing therein: thus affording the best proof of the utility of the institution, by the speedy progress of so many young men in these branches of learning, which are most essential to advance our interests in India, although hitherto little known and practised in this country.

A display of equal talent and proficiency in classical learning, mathematics and natural philosophy; history, law and political economy; theology, French and drawing, took place; which evinced, that eminence in acquirements was by no means confined to oriental learning, or to any other particular branch of study: but that opportunities were afforded, and inducements held out, as the following list of prizes, which were distributed on the occasion by the Chairman, will shew, viz.

To Mr. Robert Anderson, *the Certificate of superior Merit*, for his proficiency in Sanscrit. He having before received the Gold Medal for his acquirements in that particular branch of learning was precluded, under the college regulations, from again receiving a similar mark of honour on the same account.

*The Gold Medals*.—To the same gentleman, for history and political economy, for classics, and for mathematics: also, the 1st prize for theology and for law.

To Mr. John Fendall, for Persian and Sanscrit.

To Mr. Andrew Anderson, for law and mathematics.

To Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch, for English composition.

*Prizes of Books*.—To Mr. Henry Chastelay, the 1st prize for mathematics, classics, and Bengallee, among the juniors.

To Mr. Charles Norris, the 2d prize for

composition, theology, and classics, among the juniors.

To Mr. John Young, the 1st prize for classics, history, and political economy.

To Mr. Richard Clive, the 1st prize for Persian among the juniors, and ditto for Hindoostanee.

To Mr. Henry Lacon, the 1st Sanscrit prize.

To Mr. Montague Ainslie, the Hindoostanee prize.

To Mr. Charles M'Sween, the 2d prize for political economy and history.

To Mr. John Macleod, the 2d mathematical prize among the juniors.

To Mr. Wm. Fleete Larking, the mathematical prize.

To Mr. Joshua Carter, the 1st Bengallee prize.

To Mr. Alex. Dick Lindsay, the 2d Persian prize.

To Mr. William Wilkins, the 1st Persian prize.

To Mr. John Bryan Pybus, the 2d prize for law.

To Mr. James Charters Dick, the 2d Hindoostanee prize.

To Mr. Charles C. Hyde, the 3d mathematical prize among the juniors.

Besides the above-mentioned, to whom prizes have been presented, honourable mention was made of several other students, whom, there is no doubt, will not rest satisfied until they have earned some more substantial mark of approbation than mere compliment.

When this ceremony had concluded, the Chairman (CHARLES GRANT, Esq.) addressed the students, in a concise and appropriate speech; signifying the pleasure the Committee and Directors had received from that day's exhibition, and describing the advantages which would result to the Company as well as to the individuals who had distinguished themselves, not only by the qualifications which they possessed, but by confirmed habits of application and exertion. He descanted in warm terms on the fair hopes with which young men, who had followed this rational and manly course, entered the service, and the foundation of good character, and comfort to their friends, which they had already laid; from which he took occasion to contrast the unhappy situation of those (alluding to the cases of some students, who had recently been expelled the college for gross misbehaviour) who had destroyed their own prospects and the hopes of their friends, as well as frustrated the design of the Court of Directors, whose object in the institution was no other, than to provide the means by which those destined for the employ of the Company should at once be fitted for that employ, and for acting a useful and honourable part in society.

The chairman concluded by earnestly exhorting the students to persevere in the laudable course, which had that day been exemplified by so many, and in which the interest of all was so obviously concerned.

Before we conclude this article, a short account of the East-India college, both as to its structure and the purpose to which it is applied, (it has been inhabited only since the autumn,) may not be unacceptable to our readers.

It is a very handsome and neat structure, composed entirely on the Grecian model, after designs by Mr. Wm. Wilkins, jun. M. A. of Caius college, Cambridge [by whom Downing college, at that place, was designed, and under whose superintendence it is now erecting].

The East-India college consists of four sides, forming a quadrangle, the center of which forms a well-proportioned square.

The principal front is of free-stone, and faces the east, commanding a distant view of the high north road, from which it has a very beautiful appearance. In this front are contained the chapel, dining-hall, and library; the kitchen and offices composing one wing, and the Principal's apartments the other. The other three sides contain separate apartments for 120 students, having a recess for a bed and a book closet in each, so that every student has a commodious apartment to himself. The center and wings of these three sides of the quadrangle also contain houses for the professors, and several lecture-rooms, besides the various offices necessary for the college servants, &c. The grounds belonging to the college are now laying out, agreeably to a plan of Mr. Repton, and will, when completed, be together with the building, a great improvement to that part of the county, and, indeed, a national ornament, in whatever light it be considered, whether as a building simply, or with reference to the purpose to which it is appropriated, while to the East-India Company it will be a lasting memorial of their zeal in the cause of literature and science, as well as the source of benefit and advantage at home and in India.

We must not omit to add, to the honour and credit of the architect, Mr. Wilkins, that this elegant structure was raised and completed in three years by contract; and although the terms of that contract were full £20,000 below any other tender delivered in on the same account, yet Mr. Wilkins has finished the building in the most complete and perfect state, without any advance upon, or addition to, his original terms.

As all our readers may not be acquainted with the nature of this institution, we shall just add, that it is designed for giving a suitable education to young gentlemen, intended for the appointment of writers in the East-

India Company's service, in India. Of the nature of the studies pursued in it, a knowledge may be formed from a perusal of our preceding account of the examination of the students there.

The patronage of nominating students to the college is vested in the Directors of the East-India Company, and a nomination thereto is, in fact, a *virtual* appointment as a writer, which is confirmed upon a young man quitting the college; where in general he must reside at least two years, under a recommendation from the College Council, for good conduct, &c. to the Court of Directors.

The terms of admission are 100 guineas per annum. The students wear an academical habit, and are subject to college discipline and restrictions.

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#### ARMENIAN HISTORIANS.

[Concluded from page 745.]

Armenia has not advanced in the sciences with gigantic steps, but her progress has always been superior to the spirit of the times, and to her political situation. She ever possessed the difficult art of uniting modesty with science. None of her writers have foolishly pretended to distinguish themselves by dangerous opinions. Their sole ambition has been to enlighten the minds, form the hearts, and increase the happiness of mankind. Neither political convulsions, nor the barbarism of ages, nor a long suite of overwhelming misfortunes, have alienated the Armenians from their attachment to science, to commerce, and to the arts. The Abbé Villeroy, who was deeply versed in Armenian literature, said, eighty years ago: "The Armenian MSS. present to us a new literary world, whose treasures have never been revealed; and if there be a learned nation in the east, worthy of being known, it is the Armenian nation."

*Barpezi* wrote a history of events between the year 388 and 485. He is very exact, and enters fully into details: his style is mild and elegant. A superb edition of his work was published in one vol. 8vo. in 1793, by the Armenian convent at Venice. The library at Paris has a MS. copy written by the Monks of that convent.

*Arzerunt* wrote a history of Armenia down to the year 500; his style is mild and flowing. The work exists only in MS.

*Mamigonian*, Bishop in the sixth century, wrote a history from the commencement of the third century down to 640. It was published at Constantinople in 1719, but in a very disfigured state. The imperial library at Paris possesses the original MSS. which justify this assertion. The style is ordinary and not chaste.

*Mesrob Eres*, in the tenth century, wrote the life of Nerses the Great, who was Patriarch of Armenia in the fourth century. It was printed at Madras in 1775, at the Armenian press. There are two MS. copies at Paris.

*Asoliq* wrote a history of Armenia down to the year 1000. He is very exact in his recital of facts, dates, and details; his style is flowing and agreeable.

*Lasdiverdzi* wrote a history from 989 to 1071. It is written with great spirit. The author considers rather the unhappy consequences, than the events themselves. He is so pathetic, that the reader is as much excited by the tragical scenes he depicts, as if he had witnessed them. The work is in MS.

*Ghiragos* compiled a history from the beginning of the third century down to 1360, and has entered into many particulars respecting the last expeditions of the Tatars. His style is diffuse, and the facts are not methodically classed; however his work, which has not been printed, contains many interesting particulars.

*Urbel* lived in the thirteenth century. He wrote on the irruption of the barbarous nations into Armenia; on the origin of the Georgians; and on other particulars. His style is pure. The work was printed at Madras, with that of Mesrob, in 1775.

*Vahram*, in the same century, wrote in verse, by order of Leo III. king of Armenia, a history of the Rupinian Dynasty, from its origin to 1280. It is in MS.

*Hayton*, prince and governor of the castle of Guregas in Cilicia, visited Pope Clement V. in 1305, and turned monk. At the request of the Pontiff he wrote, in French, a history of the Tatars and of the principal events which occurred in Syria, Palestine, and Armenia. It has since been translated into Armenian, Latin, and Italian.

*Sempad*, who lived at the end of the fourteenth century, has given a complete history of the Armenian kings, who have reigned in Cilicia. This work throws great light on the Crusades, and on the Tatars and Arabs. The style is simple and clear: it is in MS.

*Mesopazi*, a writer of the fifteenth century, treats of Tamerlane's expedition into Armenia, and other historical events, down to the year 1447. There is a MS. copy at Paris. His style is very imperfect.

*Ohan-Arakel* wrote a history of Armenia, of the wars with the Othmans and Persians, and generally of every thing that occurred in his time, to the year 1658. It is only a rapid description of the most remarkable events; the style is simple and flowing. It is in MS.

*Arakel*, by order of the Patriarch Philip, wrote a history of Armenia from 1601 to

1662. It is tolerably well written, and was printed at Amsterdam in 1669.

*Eremia-Celeby*, an author of the seventeenth century, wrote a life of Alexander, a history of the Othmans in verse and prose, an abridgment of the ancient and modern history of Armenia, and different geographical tracts on India, Persia, Armenia, and Asia minor. Messrs. Abro, Armenians, in Smyrna, are in possession of the originals.

*James Nalian*, who, in the seventeenth century, was raised to the dignity of Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, has published eight and twenty different works on various subjects. One in 4to. entitled the "Treasure of Observations," contains many interesting and very curious details relating to ancient history, geography, and to many objects of sacred and profane literature. He was one of the greatest men of his age, and among the most respectable pontiffs of the Armenian church. With great vivacity he united a profound judgment, an extraordinary penetration, an unalterable moderation and mildness, and a character unruffled by passing events. Amid national commotions and religious dissensions, he presided over his church with the most praise-worthy self-command; strictly fulfilled the arduous duties of his high post, and cultivated learning with surprising ardour. He long held a correspondence with Pope Clement XIII. His erudition and modesty gained him the esteem of the Grand Seignior, as well as of the first personages in Turkey and Europe. At an advanced age Nalian abdicated the patriarchate, and died two months after, universally lamented. Most of his writings have been published at Constantinople. They depict his character with great truth; it was full of candour, amenity, and grace. His style is clear and concise.

*Ciamcian*, a member of the Armenian convent in Venice, has published in three volumes 4to. a history of Armenia, from its origin to the year 1784. It is written with great method, and the chronology is admirable. He has only just indicated the political and military events, as all his attention was directed to the church and religion. Dogmas, canons, rites, councils, religious disputes, and martyrological descriptions occupy the major part of his pages. His chief object was to bring back his countrymen to the church of Rome. Thus he represents all the great men of Armenia as strongly attached to that church. Although he has endeavoured to conciliate both the catholic and schismatic sects, yet he has gained the suffrage of neither. His work was printed at the Armenian press in Venice. It is well written; the style is clear and simple, such as is most suitable to



history. There is a copy of it in the imperial library at Paris.

We close this account with the name of an author more generally known in Europe. *Moses of Chorene*, surnamed "the Grammarian," flourished in the fifth century. He learned the Greek language in Alexandria, and travelled through Palestine, Greece, and Italy. In his old age he compiled a history of Armenia to the year 440, collected from national records, the archives of Edessa, from a MS. in the library at Nineveh, from certain African documents and celebrated ancient historians. It contains interesting details not to be met with elsewhere. *Moses* unites two qualities apparently incompatible: always laconic and always eloquent, he says much in a few words; and leads his reader easily to divine what is to be understood. His inimitable eloquence consists in choice expressions, and certain original phrases peculiar to himself. However he is very superficial, and acknowledges that he has passed over many great events, and geographical and chronological facts. Some curious information may be collected from his disquisition on the language of Armenia.

Besides the edition of his work published in London by the Whistons, there are others edited by the Armenians in Amsterdam and Venice, but they are all mutilated or interpolated. Besides, an ignorance of the language and the difficulty of translating faithfully the author's ideas, have very much contributed to diminish the value of the work; and the labours of the Whistons, in this respect, have not been the most successful. Among numerous passages ignorantly translated, we select a single one, to prove that the criticisms on his work have been much too severe. *Moses*, speaking of Anusavan Prince of Armenia, made prisoner by Ninias Zamosos son of Semiramis, and carried to the capital of Assyria, says in the Armenian text—"Anusavan, after having patiently endured for a long time the revilings of Ninias, gave way to despair"—the Armenian word *dovaidi*, importing "gave way to despair," has been taken for a proper name and written with a capital letter.

*Moses's Geography* of the then known world, is merely an extract from the *Chorography* of *Papus* of Alexandria. However it is the more valuable, as the original is lost.

Besides the works of the above-mentioned authors, the imperial library at Paris is in possession of sundry anonymous works on history and chronology; familiar letters written by different persons in various ages; and two kinds of works, one called *Monologues*, and the other *Select Discourses*. There are three volumes of the former, and six of the latter: they are very voluminous, and may be considered as a *moles indigesta* of

discourses, homilies, lives of saints, and sacred, profane, historical, and chronological documents, which are full of interesting details: they might easily be arranged so as to constitute a faithful picture of the political state of Asia down to the advent of our blessed Lord.

Erratum, p. 744, for Gorgun read Goryun.

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THE COALHEAVER IN HIS COACH:—OR  
THE PROGRESS FROM PENURY TO PLENTY,  
BY WAY OF THE PULPIT.

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We have in the commercial world, many instances of persons who have walked up to London by the side of the waggon from a country town, with all their property contained in a handkerchief; and of such as have occupied the lowest ranks of life, rising to opulence, and filling the highest offices of the metropolis itself. The frequency of such events in a commercial country, deprives them of a part of their interest, because traffic is understood to issue in gain; and a *lucky hit*, or an extensive speculation, well-timed, may be alone sufficient to load with gold those pockets which formerly were empty. Usually, however, commerce requires capital; and to be provided with the necessary, in case of a *hard run*. Learning and liberal studies are not so strongly connected with gain, as is but too well known to those who adopt them, as means of support in life; yet still they require a *capital*, though of another description from that of the merchant; and the public man; whether writer or speaker, who has not *laid in a stock* to begin with, runs a chance of being bankrupt in a short time. Such is the course of fair trade; but even smugglers, we suppose, must have funds to begin with, and to support the expences of their outfit, &c.—Yet, there are modes of life, in which smugglers need no outfit, public writers and speakers need no learning, and by which the poorest of the poor may rise to opulence, and ride in a coach, the expences of which, even to the very assessed taxes, are paid for them. We shall not communicate to our readers the ways and means of obtaining this easy situation in life; and, indeed, they differ in different persons. Some succeed by political impudence and abuse; others, by theological impudence and abuse; others, by — but, we are not prepared to meet the lawyers at the bar, or the faculty at the grave. Our intention is merely to bring our readers acquainted with an instance, in proof of the observations we have made. Buonaparte is famous as a foreign minion of Fortune, placed by her, in a frolic, at the head of an empire: yet he may truly think himself honoured by being compared with WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, S. S. placed by the same power at the head of a sect. The latter of these eminent persons, was born in the Wild of Kent, amid



poverty and want; he was an errand-boy, a day-labourer, a cobbler (afterwards a coal-heaver). He lived on barley, and fared hard: he removed to Thames Ditton, where he became father of a family, and took to teaching. Here he got his first "parsonic livery;" and from hence he removed to London, as to a more extensive scene of operations. In London he has gathered a number of followers. He is leader of a sect; and has many chapels, &c. in country towns, that look up to him as their head. His sentiments are severe to others, since only his own followers are in a state of grace; while they are said to be lax towards his flock, although in a state of disgrace. The peculiarities of his views of himself, cannot be more emphatically expressed than in his own language which we now adopt.

"Some few years before I was married, (says he) all my personal effects used to be carried in my hand, in one or two large handkerchiefs, but after marriage, for some few years, I used to carry all the goods that we had gotten, on my shoulders, in a large sack. But when we moved from Thames Ditton to London, we loaded two large carts with furniture and other necessaries, besides a *post-chaise well filled with children and cats*.—After coming to London

During the space of three years (says Mr. Huntington) I secretly wished in my soul that God would favor me with a chapel of my own, being sick of the errors that were perpetually broached by some one or other in Margaret Street chapel, where I then preached. But, though I so much desired this, yet I could not ask God for such a favor, thinking it was not to be brought about by one so very mean, low, and poor as myself. However, God sent a person, unknown to me, to look at a certain spot, who afterwards took me to look at it; but I trembled at the very thought of such an immense undertaking. Then God stirred up a wise man to offer to build a chapel, and to manage the whole work without fee or reward.—God drew the pattern on his imagination while he was hearing me preach a sermon. I then took the ground; this person executed the plan; and the chapel sprung up like a mushroom.

I will now inform my reader of the kind providence of my God at the time of building the chapel, which I named Providence Chapel; and also mention a few free-will offerings which the people brought.

They first offered about eleven pounds, and laid it on the foundation at the beginning of the building. A good gentleman, with whom I had but little acquaintance, and of whom I bought a load of timber, sent it in with a bill and receipt in full, as a present to the Chapel of Providence.—

Another good man came with tears in his eyes and blessed me, and desired to paint my pulpit, desk, &c. as a present to the chapel.—Another person gave half a dozen chairs for the vestry; and my friends Mr. and Mrs. Lyons furnished me with a tea-chest well stored, and a set of china.—My good friends Mr. and Mrs. Smith furnished me with a very handsome bed, bedstead, and all its furniture and necessaries, that I might not be under the necessity of walking home in the cold winter nights.—A daughter of mine in the faith gave me a looking-glass for my chapel study.—Another friend gave me my pulpit cushion, and a book-case for my study.—Another gave me a book-case for the vestry.—And my good friend Mr. E. seemed to level all his displeasure at the devil; for he was in hopes I should be enabled, through the gracious arm of the Lord, to cut *Rahab* in pieces; therefore he furnished me with a sword of the Spirit—a new bible, with morocco binding and silver clasps.

I never went to one person to borrow money for the building who denied me. God so opened their hearts, that I was amazed at his providence, and their kindness towards me.

The congregation began greatly to increase, and the heat of the place in times of service began to be almost unbearable; it was of course thought necessary to enlarge the chapel.

And to this my friends agreed; namely, to raise the chapel one story higher, and to carry a flight of galleries all round it.

They were as generous to me with their pockets as I am to them with a springing cruse in the pulpit, and we found *begging* to be a delightful employ. Besides, God kept us so happy in visiting the brethren, that we sowed many spiritual things while we reaped carnal; so that they were as glad to see us, as we were to rob them; and after a few of these trading tours we came to a conclusion of the business; and when we sat down under the hedge, and had put the money into our hats, and had counted it up, we found it to amount to the total sum of SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS; so mightily grew the word of God and prevailed, not only over books of curious arts, but over the root of all evil.

Some years before (he observes, speaking of preaching to collect money) I toiled up and down this way, preaching collections for one minister or other. *Every where, and in all things, I am instructed*, says Paul; and so am I: for the vicar's bargain for his curate, and the board-men leaving off when money failed, brought me to a determination not to labour for nothing; especially, having been informed that some called ministers have been sitting at home,

while I have been preaching for them, who have ridiculed me after I had begged money : and well they might ; for who but a fool, when God has used a shepherd to collect a flock together, would lead that flock from post to pillar, on purpose to shear them, and give the wool to men whom I know not whence they be ? *Bless my God, these boardmen have taught me better things ; I keep my flock at home, and shear them for my own profit ; and sure none can have so much right to the wool as those who labour day and night to feed the sheep ; and I have vanity enough to think that they had rather the profits of the fleece fell to my share than to any other.* Many journeys of one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred miles, which have cost ten, twenty, or thirty pounds a journey, have I travelled, and at the same time paid one pound five shillings per week for a supply at home in my absence ; but I confine my labours now, not to every place where I am invited, but where I am well known, and where there are poor hungry souls to feed ; to these my mouth is open, and to me their heart is.

I had got one old cart-horse (says W. H.), that I had bought with the rest of the stock on the farm, and I wanted two more, but money run short ; and I determined also to have a large tilted cart to take my family to chapel, and the man should drive it on the Sunday, and on lecture nights, and I would ride my little horse. This was the most eligible plan that I could adopt ; and on this I determined as soon as God should send money to procure them. I came to this conclusion on a Friday, and on the next day, toward evening, came two or three friends from town to see me. I wondered not a little at their coming, as they know that on a Saturday I never like to see any body ; and therefore I conceived that they must be come with some heavy tidings ; some friend was dead, or something bad had happened. But they came to inform me that some friends had agreed among themselves and bought me a coach and a pair of horses, which they intended to make me a present of. I informed them that the assessed taxes ran so high that I could not be able to keep it. But they stopped my mouth by informing me, that the money for paying the taxes for the coach and horses was subscribed also ; so that nothing lay upon me but the keep of the horses. Thus, instead of being at the expense of a tilted cart, God sent me a coach without cost, and two horses without my purchasing them ; and which, with my other old horse, would do the work of the farm, as well as the work of the coach ; and my bailiff informed me that he could drive it, having formerly drove one. Thus was I set

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up. But at this time the pocket was bare, and many things were wanting, both in the house and on the farm, and a place to fit up for my bailiff and dairy woman to live in. And it was but a few days afterwards before a gentleman out of the country called upon me ; and, being up in my study with me, he said, ' My friend, I often told you that you would keep your coach before you died, and I always promised that whenever you had a coach, I would give you a pair of horses, and I will not be worse than my word. I have enquired of father Green, and he tells me that the horses cost *forty-five pounds* ; and there is the money.' In a day or two after, the coach, horses, and harness, came. And, having now a little money, I wrote to a friend in the country to send me twelve ewes, and a male with them ; and they sent me twelve excellent ones, and the male with them, but would not be paid for them ; they were a present to the farm. *Whoso is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord : Psalm cvii. 43.*

" When my coach came home, and my family had been once or twice to chapel in it, and the report of it was gone abroad, it was truly laughable to see the sorrow, the hard labour, and sore travail that fell upon some poor souls on the account of it. Their " envy almost slew the silly ones."

At the chapel door also we were not a little troubled with this sort of well-wishers, sometimes twenty or more, about the coal-heaver's state coach, to examine matters, and look into things. And this continued, more or less, for near two years.

The initials of my name, W. H., together with the initials of my state, S. S. were put upon every pannel of the coach, upon the pads of the harness, and upon the very winkers of the bridles.

Mr. Huntingdon—said to have been called Hunt, formerly—sometime ago married Lady Saunderson, relict of the late Sir James Saunderson, sometime Lord Mayor of London (the daughter of Alderman Skinner), which lady now graces his coach, his chapel, and his farm.

#### THE POZEN GHOST.

" The history of Apparitions and [Phantoms (says Laharpe, in reciting those mentioned by Pliny) are always amusing, even to persons in whom they excite a degree of fear." It is under this impression that we have translated, for the amusement of our readers, the following letter addressed to the Editor of the Journal at Berlin, called the *Freuencthy*.

We are also of opinion, that by attention to what kind of stories are popular, some guess

may be formed of the disposition of the public. The Continent has been lately so familiarized with horrors, that whatever it is thought may possibly divert its attention, must be of a powerful and decisive character. No insipid and feeble narration stands any chance of being favourably received. The following history certainly has that object in view; it is, therefore, entitled to our attention as a curiosity, if as nothing more.

About four years ago, a man of learning (we believe also a divine) published a history of the appearances of his own wife to him, after her death; with learned dissertations in proof of the possibility of such appearances. Several pamphlets *pro* and *con* were published on the occasion. We have not lately heard any thing further on that subject; but we find, that the good lady who was the subject of it being forgotten, here is another to take her place.

"I never did give the least degree of credit to apparitions; but, I must confess, that the occurrence which has taken place (I may say almost under my own eyes) at the hamlet of Murowanna Gossina, about two miles from and in the jurisdiction of Pozen, has completely staggered my former resolutions on these adventures.

"About six weeks ago, Mlle. de M....., a young lady, the daughter of a nobleman who resides in the neighbourhood above-named, met with a violent fall, from which the most serious consequences were apprehended. The young lady was about 17 years of age, possessing the most seductive charms, and, above all, celebrated for her angelic piety. Every solicitation was made use of to persuade her to call in a surgeon to her assistance; but all proved vain, and she thus fell a victim to her extreme modesty and delicacy. A few days had elapsed after her interment, when a report was spread about the hamlet, that her shade had appeared to several of the inhabitants; Messieurs de M..... and some other young gentlemen, all of them well educated, and among whom was a young gentleman who had but just returned from the university of Gottingen, used every effort to contradict this absurd report; but it was every day repeated with so much obstinacy, accompanied with such particular and singular circumstances, that the whole family of de M..... made up their mind to quit their seat, neither could any of the domestics be prevailed on to continue there. It was generally reported that every night in the week (but especially on the Saturday night), the most wonderful things happened at the mansion-house; that the deceased was seen there, always dressed in a different manner, and in the newest fashion.

"A young officer, passing one evening between the hours of ten and eleven along the

garden of the mansion-house, perceived, at a small distance before him, a lady, elegantly formed, dressed in white: he quickened his pace to overtake her, and conceiving he had met with some adventure for gallantry, he ventured to seize her by the arm; but what was his terror, when he felt nothing but the cold arm and hand of a skeleton, and saw nothing but a pair of dim eyes, stern, and fixed, while a sepulchral voice uttered, "Should one word of this meeting escape your lips, death is your portion." The phantom vanished, and the officer fell motionless to the ground. Being found in this state by some passengers, he was the next day conveyed to Surgeon Hahn, who, notwithstanding every possible attention, gives little hopes of his recovery.

"A short time after the above adventure, a farmer, very well known in the neighbourhood, passing at the close of the evening in a path which was separated from the gardens simply by a thin wooden railing, fancied he perceived *two coffins* walking by the side of each other, in one of the principal walks of the garden; notwithstanding his fears, he ventured nearer the railing, and made a full stand, while the coffins passed on at the distance of about three feet from him: much alarmed, yet conceiving that it might be but an illusion, he ventured to pick up a stone and threw at them; when he plainly heard the sound of the stroke, and the stone rebounded back towards him: on this he felt a cold shivering run through all his veins, and with some difficulty tottered on towards his dwelling; fully persuaded that the two moving coffins were no others but those of Mlle. de M..... and her father, who had died a few months before her.

"Among the oldest domestics belonging to the residence, there was an old game-keeper, of approved courage, and for whom the deceased young lady had always evinced a great deal of goodnature and partiality. This man expressed a most earnest desire to meet the pretended phantom, being convinced he should be able to detect the imposture. Having strolled many evenings about the grounds, he at length one evening perceived her at the entrance gate: "Good evening, young lady," said he, in a bold voice, and immediately walked up to the apparition; the latter inclined her head slowly, and also advanced: the light of the moon affording him a full view of the form of the spectre, the game-keeper perfectly recognized his young mistress; she was enveloped in her shroud; her countenance disclosed a profound grief; she first raised her hands, then placed them on her heart, and then reclined her head on her bosom. The game-keeper attempted to address her again, but his words expired on his lips: the spectre then approached nearer to

him, when he fancied that he inhaled a death-like scent; she then placed her left hand on his, when he gave a horrible shriek, and all vanished.

"In the front of the mansion-house, at a small distance, is a brewery. Seven men, who were at work there, perceived in the midst of a pitch dark night, a very brilliant light at every window belonging to the mansion-house, which they well knew had been entirely deserted for near three months; they observed a person approaching the casement, in the chamber wherein it was said the young Lady de M..... had died; and who afterwards opened it, as if to look out: the great brilliancy of the lights enabled them easily to distinguish that the person was clad in black crape, studded with silver spangles; and from her neck was suspended a small funeral cross. Her eyes, far from appearing dull, sparkled with a supernatural lustre, and her whole deportment was altogether imposing. Curiosity prompted the seven brewers to walk towards the castle, when suddenly the lights disappeared, and the greatest darkness reigned all around them.

"So many different reports made such impression on the family of de M..... that they consented to have the tomb of the young lady opened; when it was found that the left leg was rather raised, and the right arm placed upon her head; and it has been further asserted, that the tomb had been opened a second time, when the body was found altogether in a different attitude.

"I was told that Mlle. de M..... had made a will in favour of the church; but that her family had strongly opposed the carrying of it into execution.

"I expect in a few weeks to return from my journey by the way of Pozen, when perhaps I shall learn some more particulars respecting this strange adventure."

The Editor of the *Freemuthy*, in a note begs his correspondent not to forget this subject; and we, on our part, shall be careful to give our readers the sequel of this grand and terrific tale, if it come to our knowledge. —In the mean while, we must intreat our ingenious writers of novels for the terrific edification of the grown gentlemen and ladies of the United Kingdom, by whom this well-authenticated history will doubtless be adopted, to steer clear of errors in chronology. We advise them not to place a young lady's death "about six weeks ago" in a house which had been "entirely deserted for three months;" unless they have reason to believe that this incident will be particularly delightful among their readers in our sister island. The peculiar study of the *newest fashion* in this young lady's attire, is a pleasing trait of truly polite condescension to the lighter stu-

dies of her mortal sisters: we may add, that a robe of black crape studded with silver stars, is given as a mourning dress by Mr. Hope in his late elegant publication on the Fashions of Greece; and we assure ourselves, that in this instance we discern a spectre of classical research, as well as of taste. We are sorry that the seven sages who quitted their vats and coolers to study necrological illuminations, had not a full view of the company at this splendid assembly; for certainly nothing but "a crowd of beauty and fashion," could require a multiplicity of lights in every window of an extensive mansion. This deficiency is an irreparable loss to the world — of writers! — We cannot, however, unreservedly approve of the introduction of *walking coffins*! for unless these were *ghosts of coffins*, we know not by what power their aerial inhabitants could propel them; and if they were ghosts of coffins, we know not by what power a stone thrown against them could rebound. Besides, wedded the throwing of stones, at any time, a mark of gross boorishness and ill manners:—and, in short, to bring the matter home to our fellow-labourers in works of imagination, we intreat them to suppress this particular; lest, after having been guilty of too many horrors to rest in their graves, they should find their coffins no protection: but should be saluted with a pelting of stones, on their attempt to shew themselves again in a world already glutted with their works and their company.—*Verbum sat, &c.*

#### OFFER OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS TO MAN THE ENGLISH FLEET.

During the time a British ship of war was lying at Messina, nothing was more common than for half disguised soldiers to come and offer themselves for sailors: so much so, that guards were placed for the purpose of preventing desertion, and it actually happened, that one, *fully accoutred*, having entered a boat, refused to go back to his post, though a corporal's guard came in much form to claim him; in the course of the exclamations and interrogatories put by the corporal, it appeared that the poor wretch had been enticed by the promise of eight dollars, which he had heard some of the seamen say would be given for volunteers. No sooner was this sum mentioned, than the countenance of the corporal and the whole guard underwent an instantaneous change. *Eight dollars!* he exclaimed, and prize money to boot! *Holy Virgin! Comrades, what can we better do?* And it is an absolute fact, that the party instantly piled their arms, and it was only by shoving the boat away from the wharf, that the officer was able to reach his ship without this extraordinary cargo.



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA NORTH.

*Profane Swearing punished.*—We copy the following article from *The Argus* of Western America, a democratic paper printed at Frankfort (Kentucky) of October 21. The same paper adds, that both the persons presented are democratic lawyers.

"We of the grand Jury empannelled, &c. for the Circuit of Shelby, in the name and by the authority of the common-wealth of Kentucky, upon our oaths do present Isham Talbot, Esq. for profane cursing on the 19th day of September, 1809, in the town of Shelbyville, before the door of Isaac Watkin's tavern, using the words—"God damn Mr. Jackson; the President ought to dismiss him, and to have him kicked from town to town, until he is kicked out of the country; God damn him."—Contrary, &c.

"We also present W. W. Cook, Esq. for profane cursing, on the, &c. in the town of Shelbyville, before the door of Isaac Watkin's tavern, using the words—"God damn Timothy Pickering—he ought to be hung."—Contrary to the Act of Assembly, &c. Extract, &c.—Att. J. Craig, Clerk."

## AUSTRIA.

*Mercantile Profits.* Vienna, Nov. 17.—The demand for cotton is so considerable, that within a few days there have been several thousands of bales sold, the quality of which was bad enough. Commercial affairs have resumed great activity since Oct. 14. Those speculators who had bought largely of colonial commodities at Vienna, are now making great profits from them.

*Public Distress: Paper Money.*—Vienna, Dec. 2.—The value of houses in our city, which had risen greatly during late years, is now diminishing daily, from the great number of proprietors who are obliged to sell, because of the weight of the taxes laid on immoveable property. Country retreats in the neighbourhood of Vienna are lowering in value from the same cause. Public annuitants are much to be pitied: they are paid their stipends in paper money: which is now at the rate of 370 to 375 florins, in bank bills for 100 florins in cash. The quantity of paper money in Hungary is so great, that although that country has had an abundant harvest, the price of meat, &c. is very high.

The Emperor has declined all expences on occasion of his return to his capital.

*Valuable Manuscripts reclaimed.*—Vienna, Dec. 8. M. de Hammer, formerly agent of our government in Moldavia, has lately been sent to Paris, to claim the restitution of a great part of the Hebrew, Arabic and Persian MSS. taken *en masse* from our Im-

perial library, towards the end of last July. M. Denon had given assurances that such MSS. only should be kept, as were not to be found in the imperial library at Paris; and that the others should be returned to Vienna. M. de Hammer is well acquainted with Oriental literature: some of his works have been honourably noticed by the French institute; and hopes are in consequence entertained of the favourable issue of his negotiation.

## FRANCE.

## FRENCH EXPOSÉ

*Delivered by the Minister of the Interior (M. Montalivet) in the sitting of the Legislative Body, at Paris, Dec. 12, 1809.*

This *Exposé* is introduced by a fulsome exordium (which we omit) and divided under the following heads.

*Public Works.*

The stay which his Majesty made in Paris after his return from Spain, has been distinguished by the care he took to regulate all the parts of the vast administration of his Empire. His orders gave a new activity to the immense labours which at no period of peace were undertaken in such numbers, or followed with such an ardour; prisoners of war from various nations, sent in by victory, have completed the *Saint-Quentin Canal*. (A) A stupendous tunnel extending two leagues, connects the rivers and the seas of the north of the Empire, with the rivers and the seas of the centre, and of the south.

Seven thousand workmen have been employed on the Canal of the North, (B) and have completed nearly eight leagues of this new line, which is to convey the united streams of the Rhine and the Maese to Antwerp, passing all the way through the present territories of France. This canal so important to commerce will not prove less beneficial to agriculture. *Lundes* (dreary wastes) equal in superficies to several departments, will be inhabited and improved, and this peaceful conquest of industry will soon increase our riches and our prosperity.

Two millions of livres have been usefully employed in 1809, on the Canal Napoleon, (C) which will unite the Rhone and the Rhine. Marseilles, Cologne, and Antwerp, will appear as if watered by the same streams. This canal is to communicate with the Seine, by that of Burgundy, the works of which, abandoned by the ancient government, have been lately resumed with the greatest activity; already the navigation is open from Dole to Dijon, and *Pont de Pany*, between the Yonne and St. Flereutin.

Several useful locks, on the Seine, the Aube, and the Somme, have been completed in 1809; every where, plans to improve and to extend ancient lines of navigation, and to



form new ones, have been undertaken or followed with the greatest activity.

Considerable progress has been made in maritime works; those of Cherbourg present to the astonished beholder, an immense harbour hollowed out of the rock. (D) Its depth has been this year increased to thirty-eight feet below the level of spring tides. It is sheltered from the sea by a pier, the masterly execution of which corresponds with the boldness of the plan: facings of granite give to this harbour and to its quays, the most imposing stamp of grandeur and durability; the excavation will be carried sixteen feet deeper; and thus, six and twenty feet of water will be found in Cherbourg harbour, at the lowest tides.

The Sluice at Havre, (E) is nearly finished; from the middle of next campaign it will secure to vessels a constant entrance into the channel.

At Dunkirk (F) an octagon sluice, which is to drain valuable grounds, and secure an easy navigation, has been completed this year.

The bason of Antwerp (G) is excavated completely in its upper part, and the sea lock is already raised above its foundation. The harbour of Cette (H) has been deepened; it has afforded a retreat to ships of the line.

The port of Marseilles (I) offers an anchorage safer than it has ever been.

The roads of Mount Cenis of Simplon, those which cross in every direction the Alps, the Appennines, the Pyrennees, have been extended farther or perfected. High-ways equally beautiful and commodious, lead from Alexandria to Savona, from the banks of the Tanaro and of the Po, to the nearest shores of the Mediterranean. The grand drainings of Bourgoin (K), those of Cotentin (L), of Rochefort have already changed unproductive marshes into fertile lands; on seeing this result, the people bless government, and are astonished at having escaped the evils, however temporary, they were made to apprehend. (Probably contagious disorders.)

#### *Works at Paris.*

In its outlets, the bridges of Bezous, of Choisy, and Sevres have been just begun. That of Charenton has been re-established, and that of St. Cloud is repairing. In the town itself the beautiful bridge of Jena has been raised to the abutments of the arches, that of St. Michel has been cleared from all the houses by which it was encumbered; Napoleon-quay and that of the Louvres have been finished; that of Jena reaches beyond the Esplanade of the Invalids, the port of La Rapée is executing on a grand and beautiful scale.

Public granaries to preserve plenty have been established.

All dispositions are made for the construc-

tion of an immense Slaughter-house near the *Barrière* of Roche-chouard; the ground is levelled, the digging for the foundation is finished; a temporary but suitable building has been appropriated to the Exchange, till such time as the magnificent structure intended for it, can be finished; it is already above ground; the Temple of Glory occupies a great number of workmen; it will be worthy of its noble destination. (M) Four enormous pillars faced with a stone, equal in hardness and closeness of grain to the finest marble, await at the *barrier* of Neuilly the last layers which are to form the abutment of the triumphal-arch of *l'Etoile*.

The Austerlitz column is incrusting, to one half of its height, with bronzes which are to perpetuate the achievements of our warriors.

The arch of the Carousel which is finished unites taste and magnificence. The front of the building in which you hold your sittings is completing; the Louvre displays new beauties in the rapid progress of its restoration; the gallery which will complete its junction with the Thuilleries astonishes by its rapid progress even the inhabitants of this city. Already Paris enjoys part of the waters which will be brought to it by the Ourcq canal; the bason of La Villette, the Fountain des Innocents are for the capital establishments equally beautiful and useful.

#### *Benevolent Institutions.*

The Emperor has, up to the present time, ordered the establishment of *forty-two* asylums for mendicity; he has given the funds necessary for their support. Thus will be gradually healed one of the most unsightly wounds of civilized governments; thus public morals and industry will be benefitted by a labour which shall be the means of snatching from misery and depravity, so many unfortunate beings apparently past all hopes of ever being reclaimed and happy. Several of these establishments have been completely organized.

His Majesty has showered immense benefactions on those of his subjects who had experienced heavy calamities. The banks of the Rhine had been laid waste by inundations; the inhabitants have received nearly a million, either as indemnity, or for repairs and preventive improvements. The countries which have suffered from hail, those which have been visited by destructive fires, have obtained assistance. A tender and paternal care had intended supplies of bark for a great number of cities, and they have been regularly forwarded. Depots of vaccine have lately been established.

#### *Public Instruction.*

The Imperial University has entered on its functions; it has collected information on all the establishments for education in the Em-

pire; academies are forming, faculties are establishing, Lyceums continue to furnish numerous pupils to the polytechnic school and to that of St. Cyr. (N) The former is always a nursery for scholars remarkable for their acquirements, and their exemplary conduct; St. Cyr incessantly receives and sends forth a robust youth equally well trained, brave and loyal; on their arrival in the camps, they prove worthy to enter into the ranks of approved and tried warriors.

#### *Sciences, Literature and Arts.*

Every species of encouragement is given to sciences, to literature, and to arts; honours, rewards, useful employment, are given to distinguished artists, nothing in short is neglected. The decree of the 24 Fructidor, XIIth year, was considered by the Emperor as expressing only a general idea. This idea has just now been thoroughly illustrated by a last decree which increases the number of prizes. New examinations, new judgements are now necessary.

The Museum of natural history has been increased; that of arts has received new riches, by the acquisition of the master-pieces of the Borghese Gallery.

#### *Agriculture.*

The propagation of fine-woolled sheep has made new progress, owing in great measure to the importation of Spanish and German flocks.

Twenty thousand choice mares have been presented to the twelve hundred stallions which are already collected in our studs and in our depots. Premiums have been distributed to the owners of the finest foals.

The culture of cotton in our Southern provinces has, as yet, afforded nothing but hopes; these have not been destroyed by the extraordinary temperature of 1808 and 1809; and that is a great point gained.

Attempts have been made to naturalize Indigo.

France produces corn and wine much above what the country can consume; this, in regard to prime wines, had been acknowledged long ago; but it had always been considered as an established truth, that we depended on foreign countries for supplies of grain. (O) How valuable then must be to us the experiment we are now making!

Some parts of the country suffer, it is true, from the impossibility of selling their corn: this is a momentary evil; but what a source of security for the future! Scarcity was mostly owing to opinion; nothing was wanting but to rectify it; and France, secure henceforth of producing corn above her consumption, can no longer apprehend scarcity.

The present circumstances have however excited all the Emperor's most anxious cares; the exportation of corn is allowed through

a great many points of our frontiers and of our coasts, provided however that the prices in neighbouring markets do not exceed a fixed and certain rate.

#### *Manufactures and Industry.*

Industry increases by labour, the value of raw materials, and that often in proportions, which may be termed infinite. It has constantly engaged the thoughts of government; but in this, authority cannot act directly; it can only give encouragement, and study modifications in custom-house duties both on foreign and on home produces, and this has been done. Government has besides cherished with additional care the school for arts and trades at Chalons, (P) whose beneficial influence continues to be felt.

#### *Mines.*

Mines conceal riches which, but for industry, would remain for ever buried. A precise and perspicuous code of laws relating to mines will be completed during the present session.

#### *Commerce.*

The general object of commerce, is, to turn to the greatest advantage the products of agriculture and of industry; ours suffers undoubtedly from the extraordinary state of things which, forming as it were, two distinct masses, one of the European continent, and the other of the seas, and of those countries from which the ocean divides us, allows no communication between them. Nevertheless, home consumption, greatly increased since the lowest classes of the people have known a state of comfort to which they were strangers heretofore, and our intercourse with our neighbours, give a great activity to trade. Of barter, our intercourse with the United States of America is suspended; but as it is founded on mutual wants, it will be soon renewed. Lyons beholds the reviving prosperity of its manufactures, which receive orders from Germany, from Russia, and from the interior. Naples supplies cotton, which its soil produces daily in great abundance, and which lessens the quantity of distant importations.

#### *Finances.*

The connection of commerce with public credit, will naturally lead your attention to a phenomenon less striking at present, because it is renewed every year: (Q) I mean the punctuality in the public payments, without new taxes, without loans, without anticipations; and this during a war, for which in any other times the most extraordinary efforts would have appeared totally inadequate to the magnitude of such enterprizes. This is the wonderful result of simplicity and unity in the administration, of strict order and of accuracy in the calculations, in all which

details his Majesty himself has not disdained to enter.

The *Cadastre* is continued (R) ; it already serves to allot the land tax in several communes and districts, it will soon improve the general system of the land-tax, and establish a just proportion between the products and the contribution.

#### *Home Administration, and Justice.*

The home administration has followed in 1809 the same march as in the preceding years.

#### *Religious Worship.*

In its tender regard for conscience, government has not deviated from that line of conduct, it has at first adopted. Its principles on religion have been exemplified this year as the preceding ones.

It not only tolerates all forms of worship, but it encourages and honours them all.

Christian Religions, founded on the moral precepts of the gospel, are all useful to society.

The Lutherans of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, whose number exceeds 6,000, had no temple ; from time immemorial they assisted at divine service in the Swedish chapel. Their church has been acknowledged ; their clergy have been named by the Emperor, and they are maintained by the State.

A school for calvinistic theology has been established at Montauban.

As to that religion which is professed by the Emperor, by the imperial family and by a vast majority of the French people, it has been for government the object of most unremitting care. New seminaries have been formed ; to every one of these establishments, foundations have been attached, in favour of youth intended for the holy orders ; places of worship have been repaired ; the number of chapels of ease has been increased. The public treasury by taking upon itself to remunerate the clergy has honorably freed them from their dependency on their parishes. Liberal assistance has been granted to curates and other clergymen, who through age or infirmities stood in need of it. Lastly, his Majesty has called several archbishops and bishops to a seat in the senate, and in the council of the university. He proposes to summon them to his privy council. His Majesty has had some differences with the sovereign of Rome, as a temporal sovereign. The Emperor, firm in his resolutions, has maintained the rights of his crowns and those of his people ; he has done what was required by the grand political system which is working the regeneration of the west, but at the same time keeping clear from spiritual principles.

Every one knows the evils brought on religion by the temporal power of the Popes ! To it, is solely owing, that one half of Europe has seceded from the Catholic Church.

There was but one way of guarding the church for ever from such an eminent danger, and of conciliating the interests of the state with those of religion. It was necessary that the successor of St. Peter should be a pastor like St. Peter ; that exclusively taken up with the salvation of souls and spiritual interests, he should cease to be agitated by mundane ideas, by pretensions to sovereignty, and by discussions about the limits of provinces and territories.

It was then conferring a blessing on mankind thus to separate religion from what was foreign to it, and to reinstate it in its state of evangelical purity.

The Concordat which has re-established religion in France has been faithfully observed. The Emperor even went beyond his engagements, the Pope on his part should therefore have duly observed its condition.

Whenever no personal charges were brought against the archbishops and bishops named by the Emperor, he should immediately have given them the canonical institution ; should this condition not be fulfilled, the Concordat would become void, and we should find ourselves in the same state of things as existed previous to the concordat between Francis I. and Leo X. : that state of things is founded on the pragmatic sanction of St. Louis, so much regretted by our churches, by the Paris faculty, and by the parliaments.

Incendiary writings and bulis dictated by ignorance, and by the most guilty dereliction of religious principles, have been disseminated in various parts of the empire. Every where those productions have been received with disgust and contempt. Facts speak too loud : thirty millions of Frenchmen, eighteen of Italians, and so many people on the banks of the Vistula, of the Elbe, and of the Rhine, bear witness to the care taken by the French government to protect the religion of our forefathers.

Kings are accountable to God only ; and the Pope, according to the principles of Jesus Christ, must, like others, give unto Cæsar what belongeth to Cæsar. The temporal crown and the sceptre of worldly command, have not been put into his hands by him who ordered that he should be styled "*the servant of the servants of God*," and who incessantly recommends him, charity and humility.

Ignorance favours fanaticism ; to counteract which, his majesty has directed that the principles of the Paris faculty, and the Declaration of the Clergy, of 1682, shall be taught in every seminary ; his intention has been to oppose the influence of a sound doctrine to that failing of man, which leads him to turn the most sacred things to the vilest interest.

His majesty has done much for religion ; his intention is to do still more ; and in pro-

portion as the thirty millions of ecclesiastic pensions become extinct, he intends proposing to apply the funds of the pensions so extinct to the benefit of the church. Divine right imposes but one obligation in regard to temporal matters; that is, that priests should live by the altar, and enjoy that consideration necessary to their holy functions:

#### War.

[The events of the war between Austria and France are so well known to our readers, that we shall somewhat abridge M. de Montalivet's Report: it contains in fact nothing new; and the style in which it is composed is no recommendation of it.]

The annual execution of the laws on conscription kept our legions complete without difficulty and without impediment; the emperor had defeated the Spanish armies, had entered Madrid, had placed his brother on the throne; by a sudden and skilful march he had entrapped the English troops, and pursuing them without allowing them time to breathe, had arrived on the frontiers of Galicia, after taking from them a great number of prisoners, their hospitals, their baggage, their ammunition. He then obtained a knowledge of the treaty, by which the court of Vienna had engaged to supply the insurgent juntas with 100,000 muskets. He immediately suspended his triumphal march, left his armies in Spain, and thought that his presence alone would be sufficient to destroy his enemies.

He came to place himself at the head of his allies, and of his new levies.

The emperor of Austria, with an army of 300,000 men, the stupendous and prodigious effect of paper money; fancied he was marching to certain victory.

The emperor having left Paris the 13th of April, arrived on the 18th without guards, without equipage, without horses; his troops hastily collected from various parts of Germany, were astonished themselves at that unforeseen aggression, and at that cloud of enemies by whom they were surrounded on all sides.

Struck as it were by thunder, the Austrian army in 48 hours saw its fate decided. Of six corps which composed it, each upwards of 40,000 strong, five had already been defeated, reduced to half their number, and separated from each other. The remains of the four corps were driven to the Danube; the two others to the Inn, without pontons, magazines, or hospitals.

Meanwhile the 8th and 9th corps which formed the Austrian army of Italy, had surprised our troops, who were far from expecting such a treachery, had blockaded Palma-nova and Venice, and were on the 28th of April on the banks of the Adige.

The emperor did not hesitate in the choice of his plan; after having defeated the grand army of the Archduke Charles, and driven four of his corps to Bohemia, he anxiously followed the two corps which were falling back on the Inn: he marched to Saltzburgh, to Linz, to Upper-Austria, to Styria, in order to turn the Austrian army of Italy, to relieve his own and his Italian dominions, so dear to his heart.

One month had hardly elapsed since the unjust aggression of the Austrian army, when Vienna was bombarded, compelled to open its gates, and to bow to our victorious arms.

The Austrian army of Italy soon perceived that its flanks were uncovered, and soon felt the necessity of falling back. The Viceroy, conqueror on the Piava, on the Noric Alps, in Carniola, reached the confines of Styria, and formed his junction with the grand army. Soon after he defeated the enemy in the interior of Hungary. The battle of Raab was the celebration of the memorable anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland, which induced the emperor to write to his adopted son "*your victory is a grand-daughter of Marengo.*"

The remains of the different Austrian corps could not have rallied, had not a fortuitous event, the overflowing of the Danube, stopped the French army. The genius of war, the efforts of art, overcame these unforeseen obstacles. The warrior must, in the profession of arms, unite alternately the courage of the lion with the cunning and prudence of the fox.

At last, the battle of Wagram, followed by the armistice of Znaim, wrenched the arms from the hands of our enemies. Their only hope was now in the generosity of the conqueror, by them so often unrequited.

In the mean time, England always ill-informed, notwithstanding the immense sums she wastes on spies, seeing our armies employed in Germany, took for granted that our veteran bands had left Spain, and that the weakened French army could not withstand her efforts. Forty thousand men were disembarked in Portugal, joined the armed insurgents and fancied they would reach Madrid; disgrace was the only result of their enterprize; they met with armies where they expected to find divisions only.

Forty thousand men landed at the same time in Walcheren, and in fifteen days, without having begun the siege, and by means of a bombardment only, became masters of Flushing, which, it must be owned, was cowardly defended. His majesty has ordered a report to be made to him on the subject.

Meanwhile all the departments rose in arms; 150,000 men of national guards put



themselves into motion, while 25,000 troops drawn from the dépôts were collecting in Flanders, and while the gendarmerie furnished a corps of 8000 choice cavalry. The English general as a wise and prudent man would no longer expose his army in a country, and at the season of the year, when and where it was exposed to dangers more destructive than the plague; he returned to England. England has wasted considerable treasures; she has lost the flower of her army; she has revealed to her people those feelings which attach Frenchmen to the emperor's government; such are the only fruits of this mad enterprize. Among the departments of ancient France, those of *Pas-de-Calais* and *du Nord*, and among the new ones that of the *Lys* have distinguished themselves. All would have done the same had they been in a similar situation. Some districts only of the department of *la Sarre* have manifested evil dispositions; instead of flying to the defence of the country, they broke into an insurrection. His majesty has directed that military commissions should be appointed to try those bad citizens. A counsellor of state has been sent to make inquiries. Those *communes* (parishes) and those individuals who have misbehaved, shall be deprived for five and twenty years of the rights of citizens, and liable to a double contribution. On their doors shall be written these words: *this is not a French commune*. On the other hand his majesty has ordered to be laid before him plans of monuments, to perpetuate at Arras, at Bruges, and at Lille, the testimony of his satisfaction.

#### Politics.

The Duchy of Warsaw has been enlarged with a part of Galicia: it would have been easy for the emperor to unite to that state the whole of Galicia; but he would not do any thing which might cause uneasiness to his ally the emperor of Russia. Nearly all Galicia, of the first partition, has been left to Austria. His majesty never had in view the re-establishment of Poland. What he has done for new Galicia was dictated by honour, rather than by policy; he could not abandon to the vengeance of an implacable prince, a people who had evinced such a zeal for the cause of France.

The kings of Bavaria, of Westphalia, of Wurtemberg, and the other princes of the confederacy, will all obtain an increase of territory. It would, no doubt, have been easy for France to extend her limits beyond the Rhine; but that river is the invariable limit of the immediate possessions of her empire. The Hanse-Towns shall preserve their independence, they shall serve as means of war-reprisals in regard to England.

The peace with Sweden shall be immediately concluded.

Nothing shall be changed in the political relations of the confederation of the Rhine and of the Helvetic confederation.

For the first time since the Romans, the whole of Italy shall be subject to the same system. The re-union of the Roman states was necessary to attain this grand object. They intersect the Peninsula, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, and history has proved the importance of an immediate communication between Upper Italy and the kingdom of Naples. Three centuries ago, when Charles VIII. was completing the conquest of that kingdom, the Pope, altering his mind suddenly, formed against him a formidable league. The king's retreat was cut off, and he could not return to France but by trampling on the confederates headed by the Pope, at Fornova. But why should we seek for precedents in the history of Charles VIII., of Louis XII., and of Francis I. Have we not seen in our own days the Pope harbouring in his capital and in his ports the English, who from this asylum were agitating the kingdom of Naples and that of Italy; distributing money and daggers to the assassins who murdered our soldiers in the vallies of Calabria? The emperor required that the Pope should shut his ports against the English. Could it be believed that this demand was rejected by the Pope? He proposed to him to form a league offensive and defensive with the kingdom of Italy and that of Naples. The Pope rejected this proposal. No circumstance has occurred since the peace of Piesburgh, in which the Court of Rome has failed to manifest its hatred against France. Whatever power becomes paramount in Italy, is immediately marked as her enemy. Accordingly, before the battle of Austerlitz, before that of Friedland, the emperor received from Rome briefs replete with acrimony. We next behold the Pope complaining of the principles of toleration, sanctioned by the Code Napoleon; we behold him protesting against the organic laws which govern the interior of the empire, and in which, under no pretence, he had a right to interfere; we behold him scattering fire-brands in our provinces; he was thus attempting to divide and to shake the great empire, and no doubt can remain as to what would have been his conduct had some important battle been lost. The Court of Rome has laid open her secret sentiments with too little reserve; she could not but acknowledge the services rendered by the emperor to religion; but this motive of gratitude, which ought to have been so powerful on the spiritual chief of the church, could not allay the hatred of the temporal sovereign.

Convinced of those truths, sanctioned by the history of all times, and by his own experience, the emperor had only the alter-



native of two courses; either to create a patriarch, and break off all communication between France, and an hostile power which sought the means of annoying her, or to destroy a temporal sovereignty, the sole source of the Court of Rome's hatred against France. The first course would have been attended with dangerous discussions and have alarmed some tender consciences; the emperor has rejected it; the second was only exercising the rights inherent to his imperial crown, and for which the emperor is accountable to no one; the emperor has adopted it; neither the Pope's nor any priests in the empire ought to have a temporal sovereignty. The emperor will never acknowledge the rights of the triple crown; he acknowledges only the spiritual mission given to the pastors of the church by Jesus Christ, and which St. Peter and the most pious of his successors have fulfilled with so much purity and holiness, to the great advantage of religion.

The kingdom of Naples has, during this year, acquired a fresh consistency. The king has taken a particular care to organize his dominions; he has re-established order in all the branches of administration; he has repressed banditti; and his people, from the highest to the lowest class, have manifested sentiments which are to their praise and to that of their sovereign. The clergy of Naples composed, like that of France, of enlightened men, have deserved the emperor's esteem. A single churchman, the Archbishop of Naples, has refused to take the oath his sovereign had a right to require. In vain did theologians strive to convince him; he has persisted in his error. His gross ignorance is a satire on those who raised him to such an eminent dignity.

Holland is, in fact, only a part of France. That country may be defined by saying that it is an alluvion of the Rhine, of the Maese, and of the Scheldt, that is to say of the great arteries of the empire. The nullity of her custom-houses, the inclinations of her factors, the disposition of its inhabitants, which tends incessantly to a fraudulent trade with England, every thing in short made it necessary to exclude her from the commerce of the Rhine, and of the Weser. Thus compressed between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages which clash with our general system which she must relinquish, and of those she might enjoy; it is time that all this should be set in a proper and natural order. His majesty has also been pleased to secure, in the most authentic manner, the advantages arising from the Helvetic confederacy, by adding to his titles that of *Mediator of Switzerland*. This is hinting to the Swiss, in language sufficiently pointed, that happiness will be lost to them, the day they lay a hand on that palladium of their

liberty. The bridge of Basil has given occasion to frequent violation of the Helvetic territory by the French troops; that bridge was necessary to them to cross the Rhine. His majesty has just ordered the construction of a standing bridge at Huningue.

The Illyrian provinces cover Italy, give her a direct communication with Dalmatia, procure us a point of immediate contact with the empire of Constantinople, which France, for so many reasons and ancient connections must wish to support and to protect.

Spain and Portugal are the seat of an infuriated revolution; the numerous agents of England stir and keep up the conflagration they have raised; the strength, the power, the calm moderation of the Emperor will restore to them peaceful days. Should Spain lose her colonies she will have no one to blame but herself. The Emperor will never oppose the independence of the continental nations of America; that independence is in the natural course of things; it is founded on justice, it agrees with the real interests of all powers. It was through France that the independence of the United States of North America was established; through France they have acquired several new provinces. France will be ever ready to protect her own work. Her power does not depend on monopoly; she has no interest militating against justice. Nothing of what can contribute to the happiness of America is contrary to the prosperity of France; our country will always have wealth enough, when she shall be treated on a footing of equality by every nation, and in all the markets of Europe. Whether the people of Mexico and Peru choose to be united with the metropolis, or wish to raise themselves to the height of noble independence, France will not oppose it, provided these people form no connection with England. France has no need of vexing her neighbours, or imposing on them tyrannic laws, in order to secure her prosperity and trade.

We have lost the colony of Martinique and that of Cayenne; they were both badly defended. The circumstances which occasioned their loss, form the subject of a strict enquiry. Not that this loss is of any weight in the general balance of affairs; for, *AT A PEACE, they will be restored to us in a state more flourishing than when they were wrested from us!!!*

#### NOTES.

Not to prolong our remarks on this ill-composed *Exposé* too far, nor to give too peremptory a denial to the reporter, as to the *present* state of the public works in France to which he directs attention, we shall offer in the form of notes, derived from French authority, a few hints on the state of some of these works about two years ago: with the

well-known occasions of those delays that occurred in their execution. They lead to these inferences: 1. that the working hands were so greatly diminished in France, that recourse was *obliged* to be had to the manual labours of the prisoners of war. But surely, these were surrounded by guards, and other constraints, the cost of which ought to be added to that of their labours. 2. That very few if any *capitalists* in France had directed their money to this species of adventure:—what reason is there to think that capitalists will purchase these canals now?—yet such only can purchase them. 3. That there is a want of machines for diminishing labour on these works; from what cause arising we cannot tell. 4. The minister mentions in his report only those undertakings which have succeeded; of those which have failed he says nothing. 5. He has omitted all mention of the *Marine*: for what was said, on this and other subjects, in the last *Exposé*, consult *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 417. We respectfully intreat our readers to compare that article with the present.

(A) *Canal of St. Quentin*. This canal in 1806 had exhausted the sum of 4,000,000 francs, (about £170,000) it has *twenty-two* locks; the tunnel of Tronquin, was in a way for being finished; but the great tunnel required more (*diggers*) workmen than the country could furnish: four thousand troops were demanded; and barracks were built for their reception. The expences to render the canal navigable required nearly 4,000,000 more of francs; after which to finish it required 600,000 more. In all, about *five millions and a half* of francs: of which were provided only *half a million* of francs.

It is extremely dishonourable to France, that her public works should be finished by *prisoners of war*, because there were not native workmen enough. The fact is, that the men who should have been employed in these works, were led to the slaughter. How was the national industry excited or rewarded, when prisoners of war were employed? So contrary is insatiate ambition to public prosperity!

As this canal is one of those ordered to be sold, we should be glad to know for how much it is mortgaged? and what are its annual revenues? We only know that of five millions and a half of francs: at most *three millions* were expected, or hoped for from the imperial treasury.

(B) *Canal of the North*. This canal naturally divides itself into two distinct parts: 1. the junction of the Scheldt with the Meuse from Antwerp to Venloo. 2. The junction of the Meuse with the Rhine. All the preliminary operations were complete in 1806.

The seven thousand workmen mentioned in this article are also *prisoners of war*, we

doubt not; but the reporter was ashamed to repeat this humiliating circumstance. In what time have they completed twenty-two miles of canal? and what has their sustenance, &c. cost, during that time?—What is the balance of profit between employing prisoners of war, and native troops?

(C) *Canal Napoleon*: multiplied obstacles and the want of machines proper for emptying water have prevented the sluice of Dol from advancing. The works have since been resumed. Those near Mulhausen and Huningen, are executed under inspection, because of the difficulty of finding contractors. The difficulty of finding persons willing to undertake such works has been equally felt in the department of the Lower Rhine, and elsewhere.—In the workshops are daily expected deserters condemned to public labours.

The reporter speaks of this canal as only advanced. It seems then, that no contractor being willing to undertake it, the imperial treasury had expended two million of livres on it; what it may further require is not stated. In support of this remark, on the reluctance of contractors, we add the following:

*Canal of Sedan*. The contract for the works has been suspended owing to the extreme difficulty of finding a person willing to undertake them.

*Isle Rousse*. The labours in this port consist of a prolongation of the mole. No contractor will undertake this work. The scarcity of wood, and the difficulty of procuring pozzolano, present other obstacles to this undertaking.

As this is in the Mediterranean, we suppose the presence of an English fleet has its influence on the difficulty acknowledged.

(D) *Cherburgh*. The immense expences incurred in the works at this port, are strongly expressed by the almost proverbial use of them as a comparison in a following article, that of Genoa. It passes for certain, among nautical men, that the sea will fill up by deposition, whatever excavations are, or can be, made at Cherburgh. To what extent some other ports of France are filled up since the revolution only, some of the following articles shew.

It is, however, necessary to France, to overcome nature in this part of the channel if possible: for of Dieppe it is announced that "the project for constructing a dock in which merchant vessels might continue afloat, and which might afford shelter to a ship of 74 guns, which had suffered by accident, is relinquished as impracticable." Moreover,

(E) *Havre* depended wholly on sluices and other works, which had cost in 1806, above 1,300,000 livres. What it has since cost, we know not; but the minister reports it as only "nearly finished."

(F) *Dunkirk*. The re-establishment of

their former value, when times were good; the canal de la Cunette, which was intended to drain off the waters of Moères, was expected to be finished in the spring of the year 1807. The minister reports it as lately completed. Of the re-construction of the jetties, and other necessary works, he says nothing.

(G) *Antwerp*. The quays of this city have been repaired, as far as the funds admitted; says our authority. We doubt whether this port will speedily be in complete condition.

(H) *Port of Cette*. On soundings being taken in this port, it was found that to restore it to its original depth, it was necessary to dig away and remove 30,211,930 cubic feet of soil, sand, &c. besides many other extensive and indispensable repairs.

After this statement we may be allowed to doubt the correctness of the minister's assertion, if he means to say that this port has been deepened so as to afford a refuge to a ship of the line: this he does not say; but by a most pitiful subterfuge he falsifies under words of truth: 1. it has been deepened—this we believe, as to some parts. 2. It has afforded a retreat to a ship of the line:—not a safe retreat; she was aground; and the British thought her ruined. We shall see whether she ever quits Cette in good condition.

(I) *Marseilles*. From this port have already been removed by digging, 124,144 cubic yards of soil: 200,000 cubic yards remain to be removed. A new machine for this purpose was under trial, with a view to save expences.

That this port needed a safer anchorage, may justly be inferred from the above report. On the means by which this was obtained, the minister is silent. He is silent also on many other ports ordered to be enlarged, constructed anew, &c. We add as an instance the port of Genoa: intended to have been rendered "a second Toulon."

*Genoa*. It is demonstrated that the port of Genoa, cannot be converted into a naval establishment, the shore presents neither sufficient depth of water, nor extent. The efforts of art would be wasted on this undertaking. The port, properly so called, is exposed to every wind from the sea; and the winds from the Appenine mountains set into it in squalls: the waves are subject to a very dangerous recoiling swell: the interior is hardly of sufficient dimensions for merchant vessels. The outer road is still more exposed to the power of the wind. A mole might afford a partial security to men of war; but as it must be constructed in 30 to 33 yards depth of water, such a work would cost as much as the pier at Cherburgh. The mole for merchant vessels might be prolonged; at the expence of 600,000 francs.

(K) *Marsh of Bourgoin*. The draining of this marsh would restore to agriculture

20,000 acres of land overflowed by the waters from neighbouring hills. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, has agreed with a company to accomplish this drainage; he cedes to them two-thirds of the marsh, and retains one-third.

We see no occasion for "blessing government" in this undertaking.

(L) *Marsh of Cotentin*. This was expected to make, when drained, grass lands of the best quality. The expences were estimated at about 5,000,000 francs: but were diminished to 2,700,000. We fear whether this lesser sum was sufficient to do the business thoroughly.

(M) This is an unlucky paragraph: what can we think of the taste that could place first "an immense Slaughter-house," next a commercial "Exchange;" and then the "Temple of Glory?"

(N) By an error at the press not observed till too late, the institutions at St. Cyr, are referred to Germany instead of France in PANORAMA, Vol. VII. p. 564.

(O) This is completely false: it is well known, that bread-corn was always cheap in France, speaking generally; and that it was a question on which her ablest statesmen were divided, fifty years ago, at least; whether exportation should be allowed. We remember a design of M. Cochin, in which he represented the corn provinces of France as sinking to the very ground by being overloaded with sheaves of corn: Mercury, as the God of commerce, was assisting to raise them up, at the same time pointing with his caduceus to vessels waiting to be corn-laden, while France offered money by way of bounty, under sanction of the king, Louis XV.

N. B. The cheapness of bread in France, was the chief cause by which her manufactures were enabled to maintain their sales in foreign parts, in opposition to the Dutch and English.

Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 633. 740.

(P) Compare the article, p. 970.

(Q) The plunder from foreign powers, denominated *Recettes Extérieures* should be deducted from all statements of the French finances, before "the connection of commerce with public credit," can be estimated. On the contrary, that piratical branch of revenue is annually included, for a great sum, and the French public is imposed on by this artifice.

(R) The *Cadastre*, according to the best account we are able to obtain of it, is a register of lands, with their valuation. Lands are divided into three or more descriptions: best, middling, and ordinary: to which may be added the unproductive, and those incapable of being made productive. They have all been surveyed and measured. Their valuation is fixed not by their present value—but by

or by what they may become after much labour. Not seldom have personal feelings an influence in the reports inserted in the record; one copy of which remains with the mayor of the district, another with the prefect, and a third is sent to the minister. According to this valuation the taxes must be paid; and paid for the whole property; though only a small part may be in cultivation. For this reason many persons are disposing if possible of their lands; and confining themselves to such portions of them as being within reach, they can cultivate at the smallest expense.

The extent of this article obliges us here to suspend our remarks: we are given to understand that the minister has been driven to the necessity of boasting in the *Moniteur*, of works of lath and plaster. We hardly dare venture to advise our friends to believe it; though we have our intelligence from inhabitants in the vicinage of the works.

For a proper comparison to the foregoing *Exposé*, compare an enumeration of the Public Acts of the British Parliament, PANORAMA, Vol. VI. p. 799, and see several of our NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES lately inserted.

.....  
Copy of the proposed Law for the Sale of the Public Canals, Dec. 15, 1809.

1. The government is authorised to sell the twenty-one shares and two thirds of a share belonging to the state, in the canal of the South.—Also, the canals of Orleans and of Loing, the canal of the Center; and that of St. Quentin.

2. The produce of the sale of those canals shall be paid into the *Caisse d'amortissement*, and employed to finish: 1. The Canal of Napoleon, which unites the Rhone with the Saone. 2. The Canal of Burgundy, which unites the Seine with the Saone. 3. The Grand Canal of the North, which unites the Scheldt with the Rhine.

The surplus of these monies shall be applied to improve the communication of the canal of Ourcq with the Meuse, the amelioration of the navigation of the Seine, of the Marne, and the increase of communications with Paris, and other undertakings intended for public accommodation.

On this occasion the reporter, M. le Comte Regnault, observed the importance of internal communications to France: "The riches, and generally, the immense resources procured to all parts of this vast empire by nature and labour, will be more certainly in community among all its provinces, all its cities, and all its citizens, when the seas of the north and of the south seem to become neighbours; when their waters appear to mix together by means of those rivers, them-

selves approximated by canals which, so to speak, annihilate the distances between them.

"From Leghorn to Hamburgh, from Genoa to Antwerp, artillery, stores, baggages, fuel, liquors, corn, salted provisions, will be conveyed by canals not liable to attack, and along coasts constantly under protection; and the impotent vessels of England will never be able to prevent or controul the dispositions of administration, or the speculations of commerce.

"The canal of St. Quentin is finished, that of the Center is in progress, that of the North offers already a bed of eight leagues in length; of the canal Napoleon one part of the expence is defrayed; many others are prepared in their plans and machinery, are arrêtés by administrative decisions, or are begun by labours already important.

"To all these expenses the public treasury has hitherto sufficed; supplied on one hand, by taxes gathered without rigour, paid with exactness, employed with order; enriched, on the other hand, by the tributes which the victorious hand of the sovereign pours into it, the treasury has left no demand under pressure; no payment in arrears.—A new view of political economy, will henceforth relieve the finances of the state, from payments on account of these useful and glorious undertakings.—The value of these canals realised, may be a prolific mean of further creations, and new constructions of the same kind; in selling these by shares, a capital will be realised more than sufficient to terminate rapidly the new canals projected, ordered, begun; and these speedily finished, will themselves supply new capitals, a fruitful source, unquestionable means of additional undertakings, which will carry to the highest degree of perfection and to the utmost extent of advantage, the system of commercial circulation from one end of the empire to the other.—And perhaps further, these shares may be bought with the spoils, with which victory has enriched the empire, and become a productive property in the hands of those whose bravery, probity, fidelity, zeal, devotedness, and talents, are thus rewarded by H. M.

"Thus, messieurs, does a wise administration become fruitful, even as nature is fruitful: it is thus that a single bud opens, and multiplies in value a hundred fold in the economical and masterly hands of a creative government, and enriches at the same time the nation and its citizens, as the seed committed to the earth enriches a hundred fold both agriculture and the state!!!"

Notice on the School of Arts and Trades, at Chalons-sur-Marne.—The imperial school of arts and trades, is intended to form good foremen of workshops, and well instructed and well practised journeymen. The course of instruction taught in it, comprises all the ge-



neral notions that are usually thought applicable to the different mechanic professions. First a knowledge of the mathematics; not including the higher branches, but limited to those of which an intelligent workman may frequently avail himself with advantage, according to his profession. To this succeed the elementary notions of natural science, and of chymistry, as applied to the arts.—Also drawing, which forms the natural taste, assigns to the productions of workshops the proper proportions, decorates them with ornaments which augment their beauty and value, and enables a workman to anticipate the effect of the whole when finished.—A knowledge of the rules of language and of orthography is indispensable, in order to draw up a proposal or a description of an article, to explain its use, application, effects, &c. A slight tincture of geography, and even of mythology is added, especially because these studies are connected with the arts of design.

The establishment contains eleven workshops, six for metals, five for wood.

1. A workshop of forges.—2. Scale making.—3. Mathematical instruments.—4. File making.—5. Modelling and sculpture in bronze.—6. Foundry.—7. Hardware.—8. Cabinet making.—9. Wheel-wright.—10. Turnery.—11. Cotton-spinning.

Each of these workshops is directed by a principal, and has a number of workmen who under him, serve as assistants. An infirmary is attached, with a visiting physician: also an ecclesiastic who gives religious instruction.

The different workshops of this school, will undertake the execution of all works in their line of business, respectively, which may be bespoke, as well in wood as in metal, casting, cabinet-making, &c. They will attend with the greatest care to all orders: which may be addressed to the establishment.

The students are divided into four places.

1. Those who pay the full pension, 500 livres per ann. 2. Those who pay half pension, 250 livres per ann. 3. Those who pay the quarter pension, 125 livres per ann. 4. Those who are wholly gratuitous.

Every scholar previous to admission must be able to read; be in good health; be at least twelve years of age, but not more than fifteen. The pensions are paid in advance, quarterly. The scholars must bring with them certain garments, &c. The gratuitous scholars must produce certificates of the inability of their parents to provide these garments, &c. they will then be admitted as they are: the institution will find them certain necessities during their stay.

*Macedonian Cotton Wool, destined for Rouen.*—The French papers advertise the loss of 45 bales of Macedonian cotton wool, sent from Strasburgh to Rouen, in September

last. The distance, and the route by which this commodity was destined to reach the manufacturer deserves notice. It could be raised but little further east, in Europe; and it could be sent no farther west, without meeting the ocean. Such are the necessities of the manufactories of France, and such the speculations of her dealers to supply them!

*Modes of Cultivation of Mulberry Trees.*

—The mulberry tree, says a late French writer on agriculture, may be raised in a variety of ways without injuring the principal subjects of cultivation. It may be planted, and suffered to grow at pleasure on the confines of estates, and by the sides of the highways: it may be rendered dwarf, and formed into hedges; it may be lopped, as willow trees are lopped, and be kept very low, and at four or five feet distance each from another, as is customary in sundry countries of the Levant, especially in the environs of Brussa and Nicea.

The great difficulty in rearing silk worms among us, is the supplying them with food: if mulberry trees could be multiplied among us, without detriment to other culture, this difficulty might be obviated.

*Of the Olive Tree.*—The olive tree, says the same writer, is subject to many diseases, not hitherto sufficiently understood. The damage it suffers from insects is incalculable: the olive-tree fly, itself alone, very often diminishes the produce of the tree nine parts in ten; by beating its fruit when in its larva state, and by causing a great part of the olives to fall before they attain maturity; also by injuring the oil, and diminishing the quantity of that portion of it which remains to the gathering. From these causes it happens that in some places the olive matures a good crop of fruit once in two years, only; and not every year. To such uncertainty is this valuable object of cultivation liable, from the bite of an insect!

*Bad Communications.*—We learn from a similar authority, that many communes in France, owing to the badness of the roads, especially cross roads, and those which lead from village to village, are wholly deprived of communication during six months of the year. What an immense disadvantage to agriculture! to which must be added, the damages done by making temporary roads and paths, by the absolute necessity of the case, over cultivated lands; parts of which are hereby destroyed, with the seed in them; or their produce is beat down, and otherwise injured.

*Swindling under Pretence of Robbery.*—Montpellier, Nov. 3. The public is hereby cautioned against a species of swindling which has lately been introduced under cover of the war with Spain. Certain individuals announcing themselves as having returned from



that country, where, as they report, they have purchased for a mere trifle, sundry jewels and various sorts of trinkets of gold or silver, spread themselves into the country towns and villages, cheating those credulous persons to whom they sell their wares, by delivering them—not silver or gold—but, a worthless composition, intended to imitate those metals.

*Electric Appearances on Tallow.*—Paris. M. Vaquelin, in the name of the committee of chemical arts, has lately reported on a manufacture of tallow for candles, professed to be purified from all animal substances of an injurious nature, to be free from all moisture, and not at all discoloured. "The tallow," says M. V. "which I carefully examined, is demi-transparent, perfectly dry and sonorous. It is indeed so very dry, that when a blade of iron is passed over it, only lightly touching it, it shews a phosphoric light, extremely lively, occasioned, according to all appearance, by an electric motion; for when this tallow is recently melted, and the surrounding air is extremely dry, the mere passing of the hand on it, is sufficient to produce sparks, and cracklings. The dryness of this tallow is still further demonstrated, by its perfect transparency when melted: at the temperature of boiling water, neither bubbles nor clouds are discernible. This tallow, it is affirmed, may be kept without any discoloration or rancidity, for two years. The candles made of it are extremely white, their light is very pure, they have little or no smoke, and they do not gutter, or run, nor require snuffing so often as others. Their price is about 5 per cent. higher than those of the ordinary manufacture.

*Hymen blindfolded, or Marriage on Recommendation.*—On the 4th December last, was celebrated in each of the twelve wards (*quartiers*) of Paris, the marriage of a *defender of the country* with a young woman whose morality was attested by the mayor, on the report of the benevolent committees. These couples were portioned by the town of Paris, to celebrate the anniversary of His Royal and Imperial Majesty's coronation. They were presented at their parish-churches by the respective mayors; and then received the nuptial blessing, in presence of the said mayors and of their assistants.

*Inundations.*—The town of Bernay, in the department of Eure, experienced Dec. 13, an inundation which laid waste one of its most important quarters, called Boucheville. The water rose upwards of three feet above the highest water-mark of preceding inundations; at six o'clock in the morning it rushed like a torrent; and in the space of a few minutes every thing was flooded: nothing could resist its force, and rapidity; several houses have been completely swept away; and furniture, goods, and merchan-

dise of every kind, carried with the stream: several lives have been lost.

*French Acquaintance with English Affairs.*—The following paragraph is extracted from the *Moniteur* of the 20th of December. "Colonel Wardle has been prosecuted by Mrs. Clarke who accuses him of having promised her upholsterer to pay for the furnishing of the house which she occupied, and of having failed to keep his promise. The details of this cause fill almost an entire number of *The Times*. Although the King's people (*gens du roi*) appeared to incline towards the condemnation of Colonel Wardle, the Jury acquitted him without hesitation."—[The verdict was really AGAINST the Colonel.]

We are not at all surprised at the foregoing: we know that the most stupid as well as absolutely false suggestions are published in Paris as unquestionable truths; but usually with some reference by comparison to the honour and glory of the Great Nation!

*Female Education in Drawing, gratis.*—Paris. The free-school of drawing for young females, under the direction of Mde. Frere de Montizon, pupil of the late Restout [Painter of History, chiefly] gave prizes Dec. 7, in the college of Harcourt. This distribution draws yearly a great number of spectators. This school is intended to complete pupils in the arts and professions proper for women. It educates about 200 scholars. Their drawings are exhibited in the hall of the college, to the public, for one week.

During the last seven years government has partly supported this academy.

*Cure for Epilepsy.*—The *Narrateur de la Meuse* (a periodical publication, of Lorraine) continues to recite instances of patients cured of epilepsy, by living in cow-houses, and inhaling the cows' breath. Those who are not completely cured, yet feel a material improvement. The regimen insisted upon, is to inhabit a cow-house, day as well as night, although there should be no cows in it. It is also necessary to avoid the effects of strong passions; and of strong liquors.

*Nuptials of Gamache in Paris.*—As a preparation for the late rejoicings at Paris, five large chimnies were constructed under a shelter, where fowls destined for the mob were roasted. The spits were turned by children, and about sixty fowls were dressed hourly.

This may be compared, we suppose, with John Bull's ox roasted whole!

#### GERMANY.

*Picture Gallery.* Dresden, Nov. 22.—The famous gallery of pictures, of which the principal pieces had been carried to the fort of Königstein for safety, but are now brought back, is again opened to the public.

*Beggars arrested; Beggary abolished.*—A militia of police is established in Lusa-

tia, which is ordered to arrest all vagabonds and beggars; as beggary is to be abolished throughout all parts of the kingdom.

**Fortifications demolished.** Dresden, Nov. 23.—The order is recently given for the destruction of our fortifications, by demolishing at the same time the ramparts of the new city, and the curtain near the gate of Wilsdruff. The certainty of this demolition which was not expected, has spread among us the greatest joy; inasmuch as the establishment of so many works around our city, had been a constant occasion of fears and terrors among a part of the inhabitants.

The city of Wittenberg is to be fortified instead of Dresden.

**Visitation of Charitable Institutions.**—The gazette of Aschaffenburg contains a rescript, dated Ratisbon, Dec. 2, by which a commission is appointed by the king to visit all pious foundations in Frankfort, to examine their accounts, documents, and charters of foundation, without exception, and to report on the detail of their present state, with the administration and employment of their revenues; adding, as soon as it can be done, a plan of amelioration and economy, proper to answer the purposes of their establishment. This plan is to be afterwards submitted to the magistracy of the city, and the civic colleges, and to be regulated according to the original intention of the founders, and the benefit of the city of Frankfort.

**Conscription by Lot: Jews included.** Frankfort, Dec. 8.—At this time the proper officers are engaged in raising the conscripts by the mode of drawing lots, among the inhabitants of this city; which hitherto had been free from this proceeding. It is said moreover, that the exemption of the Jews will also be discontinued; and that a battalion will be formed among that people, on the same establishment as that raised in Holland. Till now the individuals of that religion have paid a sum of money by way of exemption from military service.

#### ITALY.

**Inundation.** Rome, Dec. 2.—The Tiber, swelled by the melting of snows, and by the continual rains, which have lasted for many days, no longer confined by its banks, has overflowed the city. The drains, which are very numerous at Rome, have carried off part of the waters brought by the river, nevertheless, the different streets are covered, and if unfortunately the south-west wind which prevails at this time, should not speedily change, we have reason to dread one of the most fatal inundations. The Extraordinary Consulta and the administrative commission of the city of Rome, have taken measures immediately for the gratuitous supply of those unfortunate persons, who are prevented by this inundation from obtaining the

necessaries of life. A number of boats have been employed for this purpose, and all the streets have been furnished with lanterns and small lamps.

#### POLAND.

**National History.**—The Royal Society of Friends to the Sciences at Warsaw, gave notice Nov. 5, that it desired to assemble all the necessary materials for a complete history of Poland; and requested the concurrence of all learned Poles in this undertaking.

#### PRUSSIA.

**Applications of Officers to the King for service, threatened.** Berlin, Dec. 5.—Many officers at present being without employment, continue to present to the king petitions for service, notwithstanding the repeated prohibitions issued on that subject. His majesty therefore finds himself obliged to declare his determination, and to order that those who disobey shall be punished with the utmost rigour, in the same manner as those officers who being in service do not execute the orders which they have received. The officers in the electorate may forward their petitions by means of the inspectors, who will transmit them by the ordinary course of office.

What would Frederic have said to an ordonnance of this description, had it been possible he could have foreseen it?

**Paper Money.** Berlin, Dec. 2.—A royal instruction relative to our paper money announces a new issue of treasury bills of the value of one *rix dollar*; to be put in circulation on the return of the king to this capital (he arrived about Dec. 15) they will be employed to pay the interest, now unpaid, of the bank, and the Maritime Association. To prevent these bills from experiencing the fate of the Vienna bank bills [compare Austria] they will be taken at their full nominal value in all payments of taxes, &c. and in all public offices: and farther, old bills of the like kind will be publicly burnt, till their value equals that of the new bills put into circulation.

**The Prussian Manufactures** continue in a state of stagnation. It will be difficult for them to recover that reputation which they enjoyed ten years ago. The most discerning men of this kingdom, are of opinion that the total ruin of the country can be averted, only by a system entirely agricultural. The government is of the same opinion; as appears by the permission it has given to import every kind of foreign manufacture (except English) but subject to heavy duties.

#### SPAIN.

**New Exchange.**—By a decree of Nov. 14, Joseph Buonaparte cedes to the commerce of Madrid the church of Good Success, with all the buildings belonging to it, in order that an exchange may occupy the site of it. The church will be immediately pulled down, and

the exchange will be built according to a plan approved by the minister of the interior.

Many demolitions and openings have already taken place in this city; and others are daily added to them. The reason given is, the salubrity of the city. The proprietors of the houses taken down, receive equivalents in national domains.

*Hospital of Ildefonso appropriated to the poor.* Madrid, Dec. 1.—King Joseph has lately issued a decree, whereby he has made over the hospital of the royal residence of St. Ildefonso, with all its medical establishment, to the town of St. Ildefonso; the administration of it's conided to the municipality, for the benefit of the inhabitants, and especially for the relief of the poor, and infirm.

#### SWEDEN.

*Divorce facilitated: Bishops' Sees.*—It is stated, that the committee of legislation has remitted to the diet the plan of a great change relative to divorce, which hitherto could not be obtained without great difficulty. The proposition it is understood if established, will render divorce much more easy of attainment; except in some particular cases.

The members of the order of peasants have proposed to apply to the satisfaction of the wants of the state, the revenues of the bishoprics, as the sees become vacant.—Against this proposition, the order of the clergy has protested; and it is thought that various difficulties have occurred, and others may occur, in relation to proposals made by the order of peasants, by which the termination of the diet will be considerably retarded. The King has addressed to the diet a letter complaining of their slowness; and that *no answer is returned to his remonstrances.*

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Lake deepened.* Basle Nov. 15.—The waters of the lake of Sempach had gradually risen so as to cause great damage to all the adjacent proprietors; and to remedy this evil no way was left, but to remove the mud which had accumulated in the lake. This enterprize is lately concluded, and the waters of the lake are lowered *four feet.* They have left open 340 *poses* of ground capable of cultivation; which valued at 190 franks each, form a whole of about 65,000 franks. The expences have been about 13,000 franks.

AN HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON, WHICH HAS LATELY FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The island of Bourbon, which the French had of late years denominated *Ile de la Réunion*, was first known under the name of

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Mascarenhas. It is an island of Africa, in the Indian ocean, situated about 300 miles to the eastward of Madagascar, and 40 French leagues to the southward of the Isle of France. The form of the island is nearly oval; in length it is about 60 miles, and in breadth 45. Lon. 53° 30' E.; lat. 20° 52' S.

At the period of their first voyages to the Indies, the Portuguese discovered three islands lying eastward of Madagascar, which they named Mascarenhas, Cerne, and Roderigo; but finding that they did not contain either men or quadrupeds, the navigators neglected to make any establishment in their newly discovered islands. The most westerly of the islands in question, which they had named Mascarenhas, furnished some French refugees, who had formerly resided at Madagascar, with a comfortable asylum, about the year 1665. The settlers first reared some herds of oxen and flocks of sheep, which they had brought with them from Madagascar, and cultivated such species of herbage as were adapted to the nourishment of those animals. In the sequel, however, they enriched the soil with European grain, vegetables, and fruit, especially with such species as were best suited to the mildness of the climate. The health, ease, and liberty which the first settlers seemed to enjoy, induced many of the seamen, who occasionally touched at the island for the purpose of taking in provisions, to join them. In 1718 some plants of the Arabian coffee-shrub were introduced, which multiplied astonishingly, although the fruit lost its fine original odour. The cultivation of the coffee-plants, as well as the other branches of laborious employment, was assigned to slaves, who were furnished either by the island of Madagascar, or the coasts of Africa. It was at this epoch that the island of Mascarenhas, beginning to assume an important aspect, received the name of Bourbon. France, or, more properly speaking, the minister Colbert, (perceiving that all those nations which traded with the East Indies deemed it necessary to form an establishment towards the southern extremity of Africa, for the accommodation of vessels bound to the East), settled a colony in the island of Bourbon.

The island is divided into two unequal parts, one of which, the smallest, is called the *parched country*, on account of the sterility of the soil; but the other, and the larger division, is by many said to be the most fertile spot in the known world. There are no plains here, but there is a great number of heights of gentle ascent, besides some steep mountains, separated by narrow vallies. The soil is, generally speaking, as fertile as that of Madagascar, and the climate infinitely more favourable. The manners of the inhabitants are perfectly simple and unsophisticated.

eated, and, as at Madagascar, agriculture is in a most flourishing state. The oxen and sheep which have been transported from the last mentioned island thrive by so much the better, as care has been taken to introduce their native pasturage, namely a species of grass called *fatak*. The principal productions of the soil are wheat, rice, maize, coffee, tobacco, tamarinds, cocoa-trees, gum-benjamin, cotton-trees, aloes, and black and yellow ebony, of which the last species is the most esteemed. There are no vines throughout the island, yet Laillier seems to think that the climate and soil are well adapted to their cultivation. The mountains abound in a vast variety of game; wild horses are frequently to be met with, some of which the inhabitants tame for their own use; and the lakes absolutely swarm with excellent fish. In 1763 it was computed that there were 8702 oxen, 4084 sheep, 7405 kids, and 7619 pigs in the colony. The districts of Sainte Suzanne, Saint Denis, and Saint Paul are the most considerable, as well as the most populous parts of the island. At Saint Suzanne the territory is cultivated to the very margin of the ocean; and it is here that tobacco is principally grown. The pastures of Saint Denis are uncommonly fine, and covered with numerous flocks. Coffee is almost exclusively cultivated in the district of Saint Paul.

Although the following extract may appear rather exuberant, yet as its insertion is calculated to convey a just idea with respect to that most important of the island's productions, coffee, we conceive that it will not prove unacceptable to many of our commercial readers, who cannot have immediate access to the work \* from which it is derived.

"The wild coffee-shrub grows spontaneously in the island of Bourbon, and upon it has been ingrafted the Mocha plant. At first this union did not produce the most felicitous offspring, but the perseverance of some of the inhabitants at length convinced the world that the French coffee of the island of Bourbon would soon supplant that of Mocha. In effect, from an analysis of, and some experiments tried in France upon, the new coffee, it appeared evident that the seed had become so perfectly naturalized to the soil of the island, as not only to equal the Arabian coffee in the different effects attributed to the latter, but in some respects to surpass it by many degrees. This probably arose from the excellent mode of cultivation adopted by the inhabitants of the island, and from the article not being kept so long at sea as that of Arabia, a circumstance to which many of the evil qualities of Levant

coffee are justly attributed. The French Company have, for a considerable period, employed a person at Mocha, for the sole purpose of ascertaining every secret of the art of cultivating the coffee-shrub, as it is there practised. This scheme has proved so successful, that the plantations of Bourbon become annually better and better, and it is not to be doubted that the settlers will soon carry the cultivation of this important article of merchandize to the very pinnacle of perfection. The coffee-shrub of Bourbon is, nevertheless, subject to a dreadful species of devastation. A sort of wood-lice infests the plantations, and injures the shrubs so materially, as frequently to destroy entire crops in embryo. It has been observed, in the island of Bourbon, that each shrub annually produces a pound of coffee. The fruit ripens here, and is gathered in a dry season, which gives it infinite advantage over the coffee of the West Indies, the latter being invariably gathered in the wet season."

The author of "*L'Histoire des deux Indes*," deriving his information from authentic documents, has furnished us with a statement respecting the agriculture and productions of the island, in the year 1763. At this epoch, 125,909 French acres were in a course of cultivation. These furnished about 1,113,500 lbs. of corn; 854,100 lbs. of rice; 2,879,100 lbs. of maize; and 2,535,100 lbs. of coffee.

From the greater part of the trees which grow in the island of Bourbon various precious gums exude. The trees of the island are generally lofty, well adapted for the construction of edifices, but ill calculated for the purposes of ship-building, being remarkably hard and ponderous.

The island of Bourbon has not any port, and has been but seldom visited by French vessels, except such as traded with India. From the statement of the exports of France in 1768, it appears that stuffs, utensils, household furniture, arms, drugs, &c. to the amount of 58,000 francs (about £2417) were sent to Bourbon within the year. In 1769 the amount of the exports was 590,000 francs (£24,583). This astonishing difference resulted from the increased demand on the part of the settlers.

With respect to the population of this island, the first inhabitants were, as we have heretofore observed, French refugees, who came hither from Madagascar, and subsequently multiplied. The population was afterwards increased, through the medium of acts of grace extended to pirates who infested the Indian Ocean. In 1763 the population consisted of 4627 whites, and 15,194 negroes. The population, on the side of the whites, is, at the present day, estimated at about 6000.

\* Savary's Dictionary of Commerce, a well known and esteemed publication.



## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

## EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

It is understood that the embassy to Lahore, under the conduct of Mr. Metcalf, has terminated in a treaty with the Seik Chief Rajah. That to the Afghan, Sujah ul Mo'k, under Mr. Elphinstone has rendered that prince completely our friend. His country is not tranquil: and it is thought that our alliance is considered by him as adding to his strength.

## RECEPTION OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

We lately noticed the arrival at Malta, of an ambassador from the Shah of Persia: this representative of his sovereign is named MIRZA ABDUL HASSAN. He is an officer in the household of the Shah; which has given occasion to the *Moniteur*, in proof that it feels no veneration on the subject, to criticise the conduct of the British nation, in making so much ado about a mere member of the household—no nobleman—no statesman, &c. &c.—Nobleman in Persia!

Report attaches to his Excellency the peculiar good fortune of having had six children born to him in one day; and of having been the father of sixty-three, sons and daughters.

The ship that brought over his Excellency was obliged to perform a quarantine of several days at Plymouth. An interpreter was sent down to him at that port; and the governor arranged his accommodations to London. At Hartford Bridge, he was met by one of the under secretaries of state; and found refreshments, &c. prepared for him. He afterwards proceeded to London.

Dec. 13. All the King's ministers, in full dress, paid their respects to the Ambassador, at his residence, it being understood that he cannot go out to visit any person, till he has visited his Majesty.

Sir Gore Ouseley, a gentleman well known for his acquisitions in Oriental literature, and who speaks Persian fluently, is appointed by his Majesty *Mehemander*, or superintendent of the guests during their stay; to his Excellency and his suite. This is a customary appointment in the east, though we believe the term, which is Persian, has now, for the first time, appeared in our gazette.

Dec. 20. About one o'clock, one of his Majesty's carriages, drawn by six horses, with other carriages, and Sir Stephen Cotterell, master of the ceremonies, proceeded to the residence of the Persian Ambassador, in Mansfield Street: his Excellency soon came out carrying his credentials in a gold casket, upon a salver, covered with crimson velvet. The crowd of spectators took off their hats; and gave him three cheers. Sir Stephen Cotterell followed his Excellency into the coach, and took his seat on the left; Sir Gore Ouseley took his seat with his back to the horses. Mr. Morier who went from England with Sir Harford Jones, to Persia, and accompanied his Excellency to England, followed, in one of his Excellency's carriages: in another, followed two pages, and a priest. His Excellency was allowed to enter the Queen's Palace by the great door in front, (which is reserved for the Royal Family, only). He was introduced to his Majesty, by the Marquis Wellesley, as Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs. After the usual ceremonies his Excellency delivered his credentials to his Majesty, and was most graciously received. The Marquis, with Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Morier, &c. accompanied his Excellency to his carriage in returning.

Dec. 29. The Ambassador visited the India-House; where a full Court of Directors was held to receive him. At two o'clock his Excellency accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, and his suite, was received at the portico, by the flank companies of the East-India Brigade; and conducted to the Court Room, where he was received by the Chairman, Charles Grant, Esq. and where he engaged in conversation with the Directors, through the medium of Sir Gore Ouseley. He then visited the museum, where Dr. Wilkins, librarian, exhibited the curiosities, eastern MSS. &c. at which his Excellency testified much surprise.

In the Committee of Correspondence Room, is placed the picture of the Shah of Persia; to which his Excellency, immediately on perceiving it, addressed a profound obeisance. An elegant collation was prepared: the military band played, and was particularly noticed by the Ambassador, it being the first European martial music he had heard. At his departure he was saluted by the troops, which lined all the passages: and cheered by the spectators.\*

Jan. 5, 1810. His Excellency visited the Bank; attended by Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Morier. He was received in form by the Governor and Directors, and escorted through the hall, which was covered with a handsome carpet, to the interior. The Bank Volunteers were drawn up; and their music saluted. The Governor and Directors, preceded by their beadles, conducted his Excellency through the numerous offices, and explained to him their different departments of business. Afterwards he partook of refreshments, prepared in the great parlour; and after a visit of several hours he took his leave, expressing the highest satisfaction.

Jan. 11. An entertainment was given to his Excellency, by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, at the City of London Tavern. The ball room was highly ornamented on the occasion; a transparency by Mr. Stowers, representing the Kings of Great Britain and Persia on their thrones, added to the brilliancy of the scene. The chief officers of the state were among the visitors, with sundry naval officers, and other eminent men. The envoy arrived at half past six o'clock, accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley: he was received by Sir Hugh Inglis, and by the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman of the Company, &c. After the form of introduction to so large a party were over, the company proceeded to the ball room: the band playing a grand march. Before the desert the chairman gave "The King," as a toast: this was succeeded by singing, "God save the King."—Many other toasts were drank—as, "The King of Persia,"—"The natural Union between Persia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,"—"The health of the Persian Ambassador,"—when Lord Wellesley, in the name of the Ambassador, re-

\* We trust that his Excellency's Portrait will add to the ornaments of the India-House.

turned thanks for the honour done him,—the honour paid first to his monarch and then to himself. He trusted Persia would long prove a bulwark to the East-India Company. The Ambassador then gave, "The East-India Company." The whole was a splendid display of hospitality; and the ministers of state vied with the Directors of the Company in attention to their illustrious guest.

Jan. 12. His Excellency was introduced to her Majesty at the Drawing Room, with the same form as if her Majesty was holding a public drawing room; all the state attendants being present. He arrived in her Majesty's carriage, drawn by six horses, at three o'clock; followed by his master of the mule, and page, with the presents to the Queen; and was introduced by Earl Morton. Her Majesty was attended by the Princesses, the Dukes of Kent, Cambridge, and Brunswick. The presents consisted of three boxes of jewels, shawls, and a curious carpet.

*River Thames, variations in bed of.*—Within a few years the bed of the River Thames has altered so much at Woolwich, that where a line of battle ship formerly floated, with many of her stores on board, a frigate, with nothing in her, will now ground; and, notwithstanding 120,000 tons of mud and soil have been taken out of that part of the river, within the last ten months, no relief has been afforded to the ships at the moorings.

We may add to this, that the vessels from time to time, sunk in the river, especially when large, usually cause an accumulation of sand, &c. around them, which often lasts for many years.

*Statement of the Strong Beer*, brewed by the twelve first houses from July 5, 1809, to Jan. 5, 1810:—

| Nos.                            | Barrels. |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 *Meux, Reid, and Co.....      | 100,222  |
| 2 Barclay, Perkins, and Co..... | 86,547   |
| 3 Hanbury and Co.....           | 56,533   |
| 4 Whitbread and Co.....         | 47,669   |
| 5 Henry Meux and Co.....        | 42,305   |
| 6 Brown and Parry.....          | 39,573   |
| 7 Felix Calvert, and Co.....    | 36,755   |
| 8 Combe and Co.....             | 34,173   |
| 9 Goodwyn and Co.....           | 28,330   |
| 10 Elliott and Co.....          | 21,555   |
| 11 Taylor and Co.....           | 20,923   |
| 12 Clowes and Co.....           | 16,295   |

*Barometrical Observations.*—The lowest state of the barometer during the last 36 years, was on the following days:—12th January 1773, 11th March 1783, 20th January 1791, and 17th and 18th December 1809, being on each of those days 28, which is the lowest point on our ordinary scale. In Russia it is graduated three degrees lower.

*Thermometrical Observations.*—On Monday the 15th Jan. one hour before midnight, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer fell twenty-one degrees below the freezing point; and on Tuesday morning, at half after ten, the wind being south-west, the barometer 29 7-10, and the same thermometer 8 degrees below freezing, the very

\* This is the greatest quantity ever brewed within the above period in any one brewery.

extraordinary and pleasing phenomenon of the perfect crystallization of water, was witnessed in falling snow for more than an hour, during which time it came down in the most beautiful crystals, every one of which, exactly of the same shape and dimensions, exhibited a wheel, or star, of six equal rays branching from a common centre. This very rare appearance was once noticed by Monge, President of the National Institute at Paris.—At midnight, Jan. 18, the mercury stood at 6 of Fahrenheit, being 26 degrees below the freezing point.

*Income of, and Charge upon the Consolidated Fund*, in the Quarters ended the 5th day of January, 1809, and the 5th day of January, 1810:—

| Income.                                     |               |                |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Jan. 5. 1809.                               | 1810          |                |
| Customs.....                                | £916,891      | £1,114,651     |
| Excise.....                                 | 3,627,772     | 3,893,215      |
| Stamps.....                                 | 1,272,997     | 1,311,315      |
| Incidents.....                              | 2,535,887     | 3,030,204      |
| Surplus annual duties<br>on sugar &c. }     | 55,149        | 101,402        |
| Do. Land Tax on Offices.....                | 18,627        | 31,743         |
| Land Taxes.....                             | 448,896       | 413,493        |
| Revenue Isle of Man.....                    | 2,163         | 4,819          |
| Interest, &c. on ac-<br>count Ireland }     | 585,678       | 604,325        |
| Ditto Portugal.                             |               |                |
| Surplus Excheq. Fees.....                   | 11,800        | 12,000         |
| Impress Monies, &c.....                     | 114,451       | 21,415         |
| Arrears Income Duty<br>1799, 1800, & 1801 } | 45            |                |
| Ditto Ann. Malt Duties.....                 | 829           | 154,883        |
| Tontine 29 Geo. 3.....                      | 12,000        | 11,881         |
| Rent of Crown Land.....                     | 20,813        | 33,197         |
| Fines of Leases.....                        | —             | 5,690          |
| Brought from War<br>Taxes, per Acts }       | 314,364       | 314,364        |
| 47, 48, Geo. 3 }                            |               |                |
| Ditto 49.....                               | —             | 250,605        |
| Def. 5th Jan. 1809.....                     | 23,220        |                |
|                                             | £9,961,371    | £11,313,042    |
| Exchequer, Jan. 5.                          |               |                |
|                                             | Charge.       | Estim. Charge. |
| Jan. 5, 1809.                               | Jan. 5, 1810. |                |
| Excheq., South Sea,<br>and Bank Annuities } | £357,993      | £337,919       |
| Bank Dividends.....                         | 7,659,981     | 7,874,869      |
| Towards Redemption<br>of National Debt }    | 1,513,409     | 1,476,891      |
| Civil List.....                             | 339,500       | 239,500        |
| Pensions and Annuities....                  | 87,327        | 81,540         |
| Miscellaneous Charges }                     | 123,213       | 89,887         |
| Estimated at }                              |               |                |
| Estimated Charge.....                       | £10,100,000   |                |
| Surplus, Jan. 5, 1810.....                  | 1,213,042     |                |
|                                             | £9,961,371    | £11,313,042    |

*The number of Fires in London*, exclusive of chimnies, from January 1 to December 31, 1809, were as follows:—

|                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| In quarter ending March 31.... | 73   |
| June 30....                    | 77   |
| Sept. 30....                   | 58   |
| Dec. 31....                    | 85   |
|                                | 293. |

**Gold Coin exported.**—That the gold coin of this country has been accumulated for the purpose of exportation is an unquestionable fact.—A commercial correspondent writes as follows:—"My avocations leading me constantly to the coast, I have ascertained that scarcely a fishing-boat leaves our shores without a freight of guineas, under the pretence of purchasing turbot, (for which purpose a comparatively small sum would be adequate,) and disposes of its more valuable cargo to our enemies."

**Wheel Carriages kept in England and Scotland respectively** :—[1806, ending April 5, 1807.]

|                                                     | Eng. & Wal. | Scotland. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Carriages with 4 wheels, private..                  | 14,018      | 1,058     |
| Do. let to hire, post horse }<br>duty not payable } | 232         | 5         |
| Stage coaches and chaises.....                      | 5,725       | 517       |
|                                                     | 19,975      | 1,580     |
| Total.....                                          | 21,555      |           |

|                                  |        |       |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Carriages, 2 wheels, 1 horse.... | 21,874 | 734   |
| Do. 2 or more horses.....        | 1,480  | 28    |
| Taxed carts.....                 | 19,250 | 412   |
|                                  | 42,604 | 1,171 |

Total.....43,775

Grand total.65,330

[1791, ending April 5, 1792.]

|              |         |       |
|--------------|---------|-------|
| Carts.....   | 103,246 | 6,172 |
| Waggons..... | 95,411  | 39    |

Increase of wheel carriages, in twenty years.

|                       | 4 Wl. Ca. & 2 Wl. Ca. | 8,393  | Tax. C. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| 1788,* Carriages..... | 18,129                | 8,393  | —       |
| 1798, do.....         | 19,780                | 13,998 | 17,231  |
| 1799, do.....         | 17,942                | 12,549 | 16,544  |
| 1800, do.....         | 17,992                | 14,771 | 16,968  |
| 1801, do.....         | 18,428                | 16,233 | 16,711  |
| 1802, do.....         | 19,198                | 18,743 | 18,415  |
| 1803, do.....         | 19,818                | 20,508 | 19,026  |
| 1804, do.....         | 20,304                | 21,641 | 20,869  |
| 1805, do.....         | 21,117                | 23,004 | 19,652  |
| 1806, do.....         | 21,555                | 24,115 | 19,662  |
| 1807, do.....         | 21,929                | 24,984 | 19,743  |

\* The first return of carriages was in 1788, and extended to England and Wales only. No subsequent return was made till the year 1798, which includes the whole number of carriages in Great Britain.

**Carriages made for Sale.**

|                                                           | Eng. & Wal. | Scotland. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1804—4 wheel carriages.....                               | 1,042       | 52        |
| 2 do.....                                                 | 652         | 43        |
| 1805—4 do.....                                            | 1,384       | 126       |
| 2 do.....                                                 | 1,049       | 89        |
| 1806—4 do.....                                            | 1,535       | 94        |
| 2 do.....                                                 | 1,374       | 75        |
| 1807—4 do.....                                            | 1,569       | 84        |
| 2 do.....                                                 | 1,168       | 86        |
| Number of Horses paying Duty [1806 ending April 5, 1807.] |             |           |
| Horses kept for private use.....                          | 223,704     | 12,520    |
| Do. let to hire.....                                      | 1,758       | 128       |
| Race horses.....                                          | 304         | 4         |
|                                                           | 225,766     | 12,652    |
| Total ....                                                | 238,418     |           |

|                                                                                                           | Eng. & Wal. | Scotland |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Horses and mules chargeable with duty of 14s. }<br>Do. belonging to farmers of less than 20l. per annum } | 789,336     | 76,868   |
|                                                                                                           | 26,778      | 11,191   |
|                                                                                                           | 816,114     | 88,059   |

Total ....904,173—Grd. total 1,142,591

Horses exempt from Duty.

|                                                 |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Under 13 hands high.....                        | 15,199 |
| Never having been used.....                     | 32,285 |
| Stage coaches, post chaises, &c.....            | 19,077 |
| Horse dealers, <i>bona fide</i> for sale ..     | 9,232  |
| Belonging to poor persons.....                  | 1,590  |
| To clergymen, income less }<br>60l. per annum } | 177    |
| Volunteer corps .....                           | 22,918 |

100,478

Scotland.....3,332

Total .....103,810

*Estimate of the Yearly national Advantages that may be expected, if the Suggestions of the Committees on the Highways of the Kingdom are carried into effect.\**

- 1.—22,500 horses may be saved in the waggons used on the turnpike roads alone, this reduces the expence to their owners yearly, at the rate of 45l. per horse ..... 1,002,500
- 2.—56,000 horses may be saved in the number now employed in 85,000 waggons that use the private roads, annual advantage to their owners at 40l. per horse..... 2,240,000
- 3.—Carriages properly constructed with cylindrical wheels, calculating the saving at 50l. per cent. on the estimated tolls now collected.. 350,000
- 4.—Average of all roads on which the distance might be shortened, or steep ascents reduced, a saving of one-fourth labour, &c..... 1,755,000

Total.....£5,057,500.

Great as this sum may appear, it is actually less than may be expected, if full justice is done to the suggestions of the several Committees who have investigated this subject; for in these estimates some important articles are omitted; as, 1st. The saving in the expence of repairing all the highways of the kingdom, independent of the turnpike roads. 2. The saving in the wear of the tire of wheels and of carriages in general, which would last twice as long if the wheels were properly constructed, and if the roads were brought to that state of perfection which it is now to be hoped will be speedily accomplished. And, 3d. No calculation is made of the saving in the expence of keeping horses for carts, amounting in number about 110,000 (and in drawing which, where more than one horse is used, some reduction may be made) nor of mail and stage coaches and other carriages.

\* *Comp. Panorama, Vol. I. 365. 557. Vol. VII. 401. for the Reports to which this Article is an Appendix.*

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, Jan. 27, 1810.*

If the space we can allot to a view of the present state of the political world, would admit of an extended inspection of it, we should be tempted to expatiate somewhat copiously on the combinations which at this moment are grouped on the passing scene. There is scarcely any country that maintains the same position as it did a few months ago, or as it will do a few months hence. In the course of the last year events have changed public appearances with uncommon rapidity; and the year 1810 has opened with circumstances, certainly not foreseen, and in our opinion equally certainly, of no long duration.

If we trace the nations geographically, we find Sweden once more at peace with her neighbours, as peace now stands in the vocabulary of European statesmen. But the protracted deliberations of the Diet, which the king has reproved in vain, and of the expenses of which he has openly complained on the behalf of his people, together with the opposite opinions of the different bodies which compose the Diet, seem to indicate pretty strongly, that all is not tranquil in the interior of that kingdom. Public opinion is, we infer, divided; and a divided community can never be strong. The king is of an advanced age, of an enfeebled state of health, and of uncertain life. The successor to the crown, as at present settled, it is reported, is hopeless in regard to issue; so that if the crown should devolve on him, he must seek out for an heir to it, as he was himself sought out. The late king has been conveyed without an hour's notice, from the palace where he was detained, to Germany, on his way to Switzerland: where he will be completely under the *protection*!!—of Buonaparte;—with his queen, his children, and his suite to the number of about forty persons. Will the temptation to shed royal blood, in the person of a king, his avowed enemy, by whom his tyranny has been repulsed and his advances rejected, be found irresistible by the emperor and king?—The world believes so. In the mean while, notwithstanding the stipulations of the treaty of peace, the ports of Sweden are not closed against British commerce.

RUSSIA has had recourse to an emission of paper money; and the state of her exchange sunk *fifteen* per cent in consequence. Yet Russia had last year a flourishing trade, and her commerce must have been very productive to the imperial treasury. Her war with Sweden was expensive; her war with Britain was also expensive; her war with Turkey is expensive, and report says, it is at this time

unfortunate. Her troops have lost ground; have abandoned the Turkish side of the Danube in confusion, and after much bloodshed. Should this advantage obtained by the Grand Vizier be the result of military skill, Russia will feel the effects for a long time to come. If it is but a casualty, the fortune of war, Turkey may be hard pressed. It is said, that the Russian commander-in-chief has solicited an armistice; to which the Ottoman has replied, by demanding his absence from the provinces he occupies. The internal state of Russia is little known, as the season of the year forbids intercourse.

DENMARK is vexed with her situation: her province of Norway is distressed for provisions: her naval force is very confined; her privateers have been little favoured by fortune. Denmark has made peace with Sweden. This may prove mutually advantageous to the two countries: we hope it will.

The north of Germany, if we are rightly informed is far from quiet; or rather it is quiet but abated by that kind of sullenness which would readily burst out on the first opportunity. Gloom and discontent are the order of the day:—what may come next?

The condition of PRUSSIA may be more clearly inferred from the articles inserted in our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA* than from a volume. The country is so completely impoverished, that the king dare not accept the services of officers in his army, on account of the expense; while the officers are by necessity induced to petition the king to admit them for the sake of a maintenance. Prussia, also, seeks refuge in paper money, from her present distress; and recommends agriculture to her population: in other words she is beginning the world again.

From expressions of Buonaparte who says, that he did not intend to re-establish the kingdom of Poland—that the subjects of Russia have nothing to expect from him if they are troublesome to their own Sovereign, and that he could not in honour do less for Galicia than he has done,—we gather, that tumult was on the point of breaking out in that country; and that Russia has cause for apprehension in respect to the disposition of her Polish provinces. This is the case: this will be the case: the consequences depend on causes unforeseen as yet: neither does it as yet appear what spark may enkindle the combustibles which are harboured in various *memories* in that country.

AUSTRIA is depressed by the necessity of meeting immense expenses without adequate means. The haste with which that power begun her late war, found her without proper preparations, and left her without proper resources. She is paying her instalments to Buonaparte in cash: she is paying her creditors in paper. She exports the precious me-



tals: she circulates at home a depreciated medium of commercial intercourse. This must have lasting disadvantages. We are not sufficiently informed of the plans of Austrian finance to judge of the probability of relief; but we fear that the pressure cannot be speedily removed. The Austrian minister still remains in London; probably for more than one purpose.

The vassals who form the confederation of the Rhine, have been played off at Paris, for the amusement of the French: they are gone home to meditate, if they can bear meditation, on follies and mummeries of which they as puppets moved by the juggler's hand formed a glittering part.

We hope that these puppet Sovereigns are past the sense of shame as well as of feeling; otherwise the yoke they wear must have proved of late most miserably galling to their necks. In support of this remark, we may digress so far as to observe, that it has been said in our hearing, that various slights were purposely put on them at Paris. That during the whole of the *diner des rois*, Buonaparte wore his hat as Sovereign and Supreme, however unpollite, while all others were uncovered; that he evidently affected to speak to them with his hat on; and that with equally distinguished affectation he took it off, when speaking to the women. Himself, too, was the only potentate who was favoured with an arm chair: the others, kings, though they were, or whatever else, had only plain chairs, without arms.

This agrees with his conduct at Tilsit; where two arm chairs were placed, one for him, the other for his brother Emperor of Russia; but only stools for the other *illustrissimos* who graced that meeting. As to the oaths, muttered or uttered, on that occasion, then or thereafter, as we did not hear them, we shall not repeat them: though some have said they were audible enough. It has even been whispered, that the dinner was scarcely digestible by some of the guests.

Our readers will observe that more than usual art has been employed, by the representative of Buonaparte, in making up his account of the temper of the people, in the Low Countries, during the time of the continuance of the British forces in the Scheldt. Nevertheless, he is obliged to admit that certain *communes* were in open insurrection against the conscription. This gloss is useless: the people did not "fly to arms" any where, in any other manner than as represented in our first volume, p. 1374: and the disposition to resistance was much more general than the reporter has disclosed. We are surprized that no more importance has been attached to this confession of Flemish disloyalty, by British politicians: we cannot help regretting that our troops were not happy

enough to put this disposition to a more extensive test. As to their punishment, by inscription on their doors, "*this is no French citizen*;" we apprehend, that, could the neighbouring country be liberated from the sufferings of French citizenship, this inscription would be adopted far and wide, throughout it.

The sale of the French canals, clearly proves that the public treasury can no longer supply the expences they cost. When Buonaparte commenced his attack on Spain, he had *seven hundred millions* of French livres in his coffers; this sum is sadly diminished: and he now relies on the cash he is to receive from Austria, for realizing his determinations respecting Spain. The taxes gathered in the south of France (as at Bourdeaux, &c.) have been remitted to Perpignan, in Spain: the conscripts raised in the South of France, have followed the remittances; Buonaparte's best generals have followed the conscripts; yet after all their efforts and all his losses, the French affairs are scarcely forwarder than they were months ago.

We must however smile at the obliging condescension of the Emperor and King towards the Spanish colonies. Unable to prevail on them to wear his yoke, at which they have spurned, he gives them leave to preserve their liberty, and promises to take no offence at their proceedings. How can they sufficiently thank him—for nothing? But we must not overlook the change in his councils on the execution of the Berlin and Milan decrees. He finds that they have been counteracted by Britain. They have produced more misery ten times over on the Continent, than they have done injury to the Mistress of the Ocean. He has therefore failed in two points: that of obtaining the Spanish mines; and that of diverting the course of trade. These stand recorded by his own acknowledgements.

The same acknowledgements in another form, have prompted his recent conduct towards Holland. How mortifying! to find when he offers the highest honour to that boorish people, incorporation with France itself, that the ungrateful Sooterkins turn their broad-bottoms *vis à vis* to the Emperor and King, and every skipper who can get on board a schuyt, flies with his family to the Thames; where nearly *one thousand* vessels have sought refuge in the course of a single month. It is even conjectured, that this marked disposition of the Dutch, has produced a pause in the issuing of Buonaparte's decrees of incorporation; and that his intentions will be executed in part only: so that here also, he fails. But this must be referred to time.

After all our attention to others the most interesting object to ourselves is Britain: and the subjects likely to be treated in the present

session of Parliament are (some of them, at least) among the most important that can concern our country.

Whatever might be the original duties and power of the British Parliament, that body is now little other than a *public* cabinet council of the empire. Frequently the opinions openly expressed in the senate, guide the measures adopted by the cabinet; and more frequently still the measures adopted by the cabinet, are examined and cross examined after their execution, in this assembly of legislators. But, this distinction will strike the candid mind, that if success attend those measures, no thanks are ever voted to ministers; whereas if they fail, every censure that the most inventive ingenuity can adopt is incessantly hurled against them. This is not equitable; since the same persons planned and directed, and with equal diligence and anxiety, measures the termination of which is so different. It has, however so long been the practice, that those who accept of office know beforehand what they have to expect. The nation reaps from it these advantages.

1. Information as to the real state of the common weal. 2. Those inducements which the sense of so great and inevitable responsibility attaches to every enterprise, may be supposed to add to the desire of all in public stations to do their utmost to obtain success. 3. The triumph of reason over prejudice in some cases, where for a time a stigma has attached to a public man; but when the *whole* story is told, it is completely removed by the verdict of the country at large.

The desire of enjoying the good opinion of the country, has its effect in the composition of his Majesty's address to his Parliament, on the first day of their meeting. Almost every line announces the deference of the crown to the voice of the country. Nothing can be a more demonstrative proof that the crown governs not for itself, but for the people. This is the true glory of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. The sessions was opened on January 23, by the following speech on the behalf of his Majesty, delivered by commissioners, of whom the Lord Chancellor was the speaker.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret, that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France, have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that Monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his Allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armaments and

establishments in the Scheldt, afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an Expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this Expedition have not been attained, his Majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the Docks and Arsenals at Flushing. This important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.

"His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this Expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you, that his Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other Continental Powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests while his Majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his Majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his Majesty's participation. It is his Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his Majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his Majesty, and by the co-operation of the Local Government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his Majesty's forces under Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

"His Majesty directs us to state that the Spanish Government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation: his Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of their legitimate Monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

"The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, accord-

ing to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister in America and the Government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event: he has however received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you that he has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you: his Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his Allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such Supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his Subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express his hopes that you will resume the consideration of the State of the interior Clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you that the Accounts which will be laid before you of the Trade and Revenue of the Country will be found highly satisfactory.

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his Majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger, his Majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessing of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

We cannot here enter into the discussions which in both houses followed their attention to this communication. After a long

debate, and an amendment proposed by the opponents of ministry, the numbers were in the House of Lords for the amendment 55

Proxies..... 37

— 92

For the original address..... 89

Proxies..... 55

— 144

In the House of Commons for the original address ..... 263

For the amendment..... 167

Majority..... — 96.

Among the most prominent articles for observation this month, are the commotions at Madras, or rather at Seringapatam: in which has been manifested a disposition that might have had the most fatal consequences. Happily, these have ceased. It would be wonderful, if in so great a body as the Indian army, there were not some desperate adventurers; and we take a pleasure in saying that it would be still more wonderful, if in any considerable corps of that army, there were not companions in arms of those officers, whose attachments to their duty and their country would continue proof against allurements and decoy. To prevent explosion is not always practicable: if its ravages do not extend, though the fact may be painful, yet the consequences are not fatal. To what we have observed in our first article, this month, we have only to add, that the blame attaches to the European officers; not to the Sepoy troops they commanded. They were misled by their superiors: no stronger justification can be offered.

The impropriety of military bodies deliberating, and in consequence passing verdicts of censure or of gratulation, has always been acknowledged by military men of real talents. There would be no possibility of setting limits to the practice were it confirmed; and every omission of the compliment would be deemed a crimination. The power of enforcing sentiments so conveyed would speedily follow; and the confusion that *must* ensue may be easily foreseen. No officer would be secure in his character: no general in his command; no parliament in its sessions; no king on his throne. We have therefore, a satisfaction in reporting that an attempt to compliment a captain by his sergeants, on his quitting the regiment, in America, has been repressed and censured by the commander in chief on that station (Canada); and his reprimand has been directed to be entered in the orderly book of every regiment in the British service. No harm was intended; none has ensued, in this case. Inadvertence is not treason.

Another most prominent incident in politics is the rude dismissal of our minister sent to America (Mr. Jackson). That gentleman's reputation had preceded him across the Atlan-

tic; and those who were ill-disposed toward his ministry, took occasion to charge the minister with various asperities in his personal character. They were determined not to receive him cordially: he was insulted by the populace of Baltimore on his arrival; and we have our doubts on the propriety of his overlooking such insults. The Persian ambassador would not have overlooked them in England. The American government, however, received the British minister, conversed with him, then insisted on his doing business by writing, then cavilled at his writing, thought his instructions insufficient, denied what he affirmed, affirmed what he denied, and the Congress then in session came to the resolution of turning him out of the country.

The citizens of London conceiving they had found an opportunity of urging their advice on his majesty, the corporation, *i. e.* the court of aldermen and common council, presented an address to the king, soliciting inquiry into late affairs abroad; in Spain, and at the island of Walcheren. The king replied, that he referred inquiry to his parliament. This not satisfying the leaders of city opinions, they called a meeting of the livery; and this meeting resolved on another address to his majesty. His majesty intended to receive this address as he would have done, had it been from any other town. The citizens insist that the privilege, of addressing the king *on his throne*, belongs to them, *of right*: his majesty thinks, that he is the best judge, *where and how* he shall receive their address. This is not the first time in which this subject has been discussed: it was canvassed thirty years ago; and thirty years ago the livery, as they have now done, declined presenting their address.

It is affirmed, that some explanation, of that ill-humour which disturbs the worthy livery, may be obtained from considering the endeavours, lately made, to persuade them, that, by every guinea they part with, they lose *four, five, or even six shillings!* that bank notes are diminished in value, in this proportion; and that foreigners gain the differences which our merchants lose! It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, that every state, in Europe, is, at this moment, embarrassed in money matters. Our readers have seen the distress in Vienna, Berlin, Petersburg; the same is true of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Spain, &c. in different proportions. The subject is equally curious and interesting. Does this depreciation arise from the too great proportion of military operations, and of military persons (whose labour is unproductive), to the fruits of the earth?—Does it arise from the too great abundance of commercial objects, in proportion to the produce of land?—Does it result from the unequal distribution of commercial property?—What-

ever be the cause, we would ask, what nations are the least suffering under it, and what is the state of agriculture, compared with export and import in those states?—We would ask whether those states are more dependent on themselves, or on their neighbours? What share has sudden taxation in this effect?—And what are the true political remedies, for it? It is not a natural, but an artificial state of things: we presume therefore, that it may be counteracted by proper measures: what measures are proper?

A subject coming still closer home to men's own hearts and bosoms, to use Lord Bacon's expression, is, that of relieving the Catholics of Ireland from all impediments to their admission to the highest offices of the state. The English Catholics, also, partake of the interest this question excites. As we have had for some time, an article on this subject in forwardness, but unfinished, we shall not here enlarge on it, but content ourselves with giving a copy of Lord Grenville's letter to the Irish Catholics, and requesting that in such respects as our article may agree with that performance, we may not be deemed either imitators or plagiarists.

When these circumstances have been taken into consideration, are we not justified in attributing importance of no common degree to the objects which at present force themselves on the Statesman's attention?—Can any thing in politics external or internal, in public economy and commerce, in morals and spirituals, in the constitution in church and state,—can any thing be marked with greater perplexity, greater delicacy, or greater interest, than the subjects included in the present PERISCOPE?

#### CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

*Letter from Lord Grenville to the Earl of Fingal, dated Camelford-House, January 22d, 1810.*

My Lord,

I have the honour to address this letter to your Lordship, in reply to that which I received from you respecting the petition with which you are charged. This form of communication I consider as most satisfactory to your Lordship. It is also best calculated to do justice to the sentiments of some of the most distinguished advocates of your cause, in concurrence with whom the decision has been taken.

I must in the first place assure your Lordship, that my opinion remains unchanged as to the object of your petition. It would, I think, be an act of undeniable wisdom and justice to communicate to our fellow subjects, professing the Roman Catholic religion, the full enjoyment of our civil constitution. Such a measure, accompanied by suitable arrange-



ments, maturely prepared, and deliberately adopted, would, I am confident, above all others, give strength and union to the Empire, and increased security to its religious and civil establishments. Your Lordship is well aware, that on this conviction only have I supported it. To those establishments I am unalterably attached; their inviolable maintenance I have ever considered as essential to all the dearest interests of my country. But they rest, I am certain, on foundations much too firm; they are far too deeply rooted in the affections of that community to which they dispense the blessings of religion, order, and liberty, to require the adventitious and dangerous support of partial restrictions, fruitful in discontent, but, for security, wholly inefficient.

With respect to the present application to Parliament, I knew not, except from public report, that such a measure was in contemplation; or that it was the wish of the petitioners to place their petition in my hands.

I have twice already, at the request of the Catholics of Ireland, moved the House of Lords to take this subject into consideration. I did not, in either case, think myself responsible for your determination as to the time of agitating the question: a determination which, in the first instance, I had not suggested, and which in the last I had in my place in Parliament publicly dissuaded. Recent events had in both cases imposed upon me a peculiar duty, not merely for my own honour, but in justice also to your cause, to prove, by my conduct, on the earliest occasion afforded by yourselves, that no change of public situation, no prejudice, no calumny, no clamour, could either vary or suppress my opinions on this great national question.

This duty I willingly performed. Deeply impressed with the importance of the measures which I recommended, I have spared no sacrifice, omitted no exertion, by which I could contribute to their accomplishment. And if I could now deceive myself with a hope, that a renewal of my weak efforts, in the present moment, could expedite or facilitate their ultimate success, it would be my highest gratification once more to stand forward as the chosen advocate of national conciliation.

Circumstanced as this question now is, both in England and in Ireland, it is on the contrary, my deliberate opinion, that no motion, grounded on your petition, could, at this time, in any hands, certainly not in mine, be brought forward, without great and permanent disadvantage to its subject.

This opinion is founded, not only on the present known dispositions of Government and Parliament, but also on the unexpected difficulties which have arisen in Ireland, on the impressions which they may create, and

the embarrassments which they unavoidably produce.

It would be an invidious task for me to recapitulate, in this place, the transactions of the last three years, or to discuss the temper and spirit, the language and the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers towards your body; nor would it become me to censure, though I may be permitted to lament, the decisions of the legislature.

To these two topics it is sufficient briefly to have adverted. The obstacles which, in the present moment, they oppose to any favourable consideration of your cause, and the advantages which they afford to the misrepresentations of your adversaries, are too obvious to require explanation.

Many circumstances compel me to speak to your Lordship more at large of the recent proceedings in Ireland; with reference both to their origin and to their consequences. For this purpose, I must beg leave to recal to your Lordship's recollection, the grounds on which the consideration of these petitions has uniformly been recommended to Parliament. That which you have asked, and which has been supported by the greatest statesmen of our time, now no more, is not in its nature a single or unconnected measure. Its objects are, the peace and happiness of Ireland, and the union of the empire, in affection, as well as in government. Vain, indeed, would be the hope of accomplishing such purposes, solely by the repeal of a few remaining disqualifications, which, by a strange anomaly, are still left subsisting amidst the ruins of a whole code of proscription. To impute to you this visionary pretension, has been the artifice of your opponents. The views of your friends have been more enlarged.

With the just and salutary extension of civil rights to your body, must be combined, if tranquillity and union be our object, other extensive and complicated arrangements. All due provision must be made for the inviolable maintenance of the religious and civil establishments of this United Kingdom. Much must be done for mutual conciliation—much for common safety; many contending interests must be reconciled, many jealousies allayed, many long-cherished and mutually destructive prejudices eradicated.

Such, at least, have always been my own declared opinions. When this matter was last under the consideration of Parliament, I had occasion to dwell, with particular earnestness, on this necessity; I invited the suggestions of others for providing for it; and I enumerated several measures which eight years before had been in the contemplation of Government, in conjunction with which I then cherished the vain hope of rendering this great service to my country.

Among these measures, I pointed out the proposal of vesting in the Crown an effectual negative on the appointment of your Bishops. That suggestion had previously been brought forward in the House of Commons, to meet the just expectation, not of any bigotted or interested champions of intolerance, but men of the purest intentions and most enlightened judgment; men willing to do all justice to the loyalty of your present bishops, yet not unreasonably alarmed at any possibility, by which functions of such extensive influence might hereafter be connected with a foreign interest hostile to the tranquillity of your country: a danger recently very much increased by the captivity and deposition of the head of your church, by the seizure of his dominions, and by the declared intention of that hostile government to assume in future the exclusive nomination of his successors. The suggestion thus opened to parliament, produced there impressions highly favourable to your cause; it was received as the surest indication of those dispositions, without which all concession must be nugatory, and all conciliation hopeless. To my mind it had been recommended by long reflection. It had formed a part of the original conception of those measures as consequent upon the Union. It was now again brought forward with the concurrence of the two individuals, from whose opinions those generally prevalent among your body might best be inferred; of the agent of the very persons to whose office it related, and of your Lordship to whom, in addition to every other claim to respect and confidence, the exclusive charge of the petition had recently been committed. What I said on the subject, in the House of Lords, was spoken in the hearing of both, and I received from both, while the impression was yet recent on your minds, the most gratifying acknowledgments of your satisfaction in all that I had stated.

It was never, I believe, imagined by any of us, that what then passed could be binding on the opinions of the petitioners. The Roman Catholics of Ireland are not a corporate body. They speak through no common organ. Their various wishes and interests, like those of their fellow-subjects, can be collected only from general information; and any opinions, erroneously attributed to them, they, like all other persons, are fully entitled to disclaim.

I learnt, however, with deep and heartfelt regret, the subsequent proceedings which took place in Ireland, in consequence of this suggestion. To discuss the grounds of those proceedings would be foreign from my present purpose. Their effect obviously must be not only to revive expiring prejudices, but to clog with fresh embarrassment every future consideration of any of the measures connected with your petition. To myself unquestion-

ably the difficulty of originating at this time any fresh discussion of those measures, does, in such circumstances, appear almost insuperable.

Let me not, however, be misunderstood. When I speak of the necessity of combining, with the accomplishment of your wishes, provisions of just security to others, I am no less desirous of consulting every reasonable apprehension on your part.

To the forms, indeed, of these securities, or to the particular details of the proposed arrangements, I attach comparatively little importance. A pertinacious adherence to such details, in opposition even to groundless prejudice, I consider as the reverse of legislative wisdom. I look only to their substantial purposes; the safety of our own establishments, the mutual good-will of all our fellow subjects, and the harmony of the United Kingdom.

That adequate arrangements may be made for all these purposes, consistently with the strictest adherence, on your part, to your religious tenets, is the persuasion which you have long been labouring to establish, and of which I have uniformly professed my own conviction.

Were it otherwise, I should indeed despair. But that these objects may be reconciled, in so far at least as respects the appointment of your bishops, is known with undeniable certainty. It is proved by the acquiescence of your church in similar arrangements under other governments, by the sentiments which many of yourselves still entertain as to the proposal suggested in 1808, and, most of all, by the express consent formerly given to that proposal, in a declaration signed by the most considerable of your own bishops.

I see, therefore, in the present state of this subject, much unexpected embarrassment, and many difficulties, which renewed discussion in the present moment, must, instead of smoothing, inevitably aggravate. There is, however, no ground for ultimate discouragement. The sentiment of reciprocal confidence, the spirit of mutual conciliation, would surmount far greater obstacles.

But nothing, permit me to remark it, can in the mean time be more injurious to your cause, than any attempt, by partial and precipitate decisions, to prejudice its separate branches, or to limit its unreserved discussion. No cause can be more grateful to your opponents, none more embarrassing to your supporters.

To Parliament, when any more favourable conjuncture for this discussion shall arise, every information may properly be supplied, every wish imparted, every apprehension communicated. There only, by a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of this extensive subject, can all its difficulties be surmounted, all its relations finally adjusted.

To be effective and permanent, such an arrangement must be mutually satisfactory.

This is alike the interest of every member of the British empire, but to none more important than to the Catholics in Ireland. The stability of all your civil rights, both of those which you already enjoy, and of those to which you seek to be admitted, essentially depends on the tranquillity and harmony of your country, on banishing from it every hostile influence, and composing all its internal differences.

These opinions I have expressed to your Lordship with the freedom of a tried and zealous advocate of your cause. On these grounds alone have I ever attempted to do justice to it. To have argued it on any other would have been a dereliction of my own principles.

I need hardly add, that by the same principles my present conduct must equally be directed. Should the petitioners continue to entertain the desire conveyed in your Lordship's letter, that I should lay this petition upon the table of the House of Lords; with that request I cannot hesitate to comply. It would be highly improper to deny to such a body of men the opportunity of submitting, through my hands, if they should so desire it, and at their own time, their wishes to the Legislature of their country. It would be still more inexcusable in a case, where all my opinions and all my wishes are favorable to the object of their application. On the measure itself, if any motion respecting it be originated by others, I shall not fail to urge, with unabated earnestness, all the same sentiments which I have detailed in this letter. But I must with equal explicitness decline to be myself, at this time, and under so many circumstances of such peculiar disadvantage to your cause, the mover of any such proposition. I am satisfied, that, by this decision, I shall best promote the ultimate success of that great work which I have long laboured to accomplish. My reasons for this persuasion I have, I trust, sufficiently explained. They may be erroneous, they are at least sincere.

To the principle of equal laws, to the object of national conciliation, I am invariably attached. By me, they shall never be abandoned. But any personal exertions which I can make, for purposes of such inestimable benefit to my country, must ever be regulated by that discretion, which I am equally determined in every situation to reserve, unfettered by previous engagements, and the faithful exercise of which my public duty imperatively forbids me to relinquish.

I have the honour to be,

With sincere respect and regard,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

GRENVILLE.

## POETRY.

### ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

*Written by H. J. Pye, Esq. Poet-Laureat.  
Set to Music by Sir L. Parsons, and Performed on Her Majesty's Birth Day Jan. 18, at St. James's.*

ERE yet, 'mid Rhedecyna's bowers,  
I humbly cull'd the Muses' flowers,  
By silver Isis' sedgy side,  
Not rolling there a classic tide,  
My native meads and groves among,  
As blythe I tun'd my artless song,  
My fancy hail'd the halcyon day,  
Crown'd with our Sovereign's opening sway,  
And pour'd the verse to that auspicious morn,  
Which plac'd on Britain's throne a Monarch  
Britain-born.

Raptur'd I pour the verse again,  
To hail the British Monarch's lengthen'd reign,  
To celebrate the rising Year,  
In which a King to Britain dear  
Bids every British breast with grateful lay  
Bless the tenth lustre of his lenient sway.

For while I strike the votive lyre,  
The thrillings of the trembling wire  
Are lost amid the swelling notes of praise,  
Which with accordant voice a grateful people pays—

From Thule's hyperborean reign,  
To where upon the southern main  
Bellerus frowns—to where the Atlantic roars,  
O verdant Erin, 'gainst thy western shores,  
The pæans loud of exultation rise,  
Wafting a Nation's plaudits to the skies:  
And while the hallow'd rites of prayer and  
praise

To Heaven's high throne their grateful incense  
raise,

Mild Charity with liberal hand  
Spreads her blest influence o'er the smiling  
land;

With genial current far and wide,  
Flows of benevolence the copious tide,  
Grateful, the boon, while shouting myriads see,  
That dries Affliction's tear, and sets the Captive  
free.

Though looking back thr ough many an age  
Since Egbert first our Saxon sires obey'd,  
No King recorded stands on History's page  
So long, who England's golden age sway'd\*

\* Though, to reckon from the accession to the demise, Henry III. reigned nominally 56, and Edward III. 50 years; yet, as the first acceded at nine years of age, and the last at 14, they did not either of them, in fact, reign so long as his present Majesty has now reigned.

O yet, through many a rolling year,  
 Long ! long ! may Albion's joyful race  
 Behold a crown, to Freedom sacred, grace  
 The Man they love—the Sovereign they revere.  
 Tho' seated on her rocky throne,  
 Girt by her navy's adamant zone,  
 Britannia rears sublime her dauntless head,  
 April the storms of war that round her spread :  
 Yet by a generous Monarch be possess'd,  
 The first great object of his patriot breast.  
 May every baleful vapour fly  
 That hangs malignant now o'er Europe's sky,  
 Infernal Discord's iron tempest cease,  
 And GEORGE's sun decline in Glory and in  
 Peace.

### THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's  
 Stuff.—WOTTON.

### No. XVI.

*Sermon-readers reproved by authority.*

*Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,*

Whereas his Majesty is informed that the  
 practice of reading Sermons is generally taken  
 up by the preachers before the University,  
 and therefore continues even before  
 himself:

His Majesty hath commanded me to signify to you his pleasure, that the said practice, which took its beginning from the disorders of the late times, be wholly laid aside; and that the said preachers deliver their Sermons, both in Latin and English, by memory, without book; as being a way of preaching which his Majesty judgeth most agreeable to the use of foreign churches, to the custom of the University heretofore, and to the nature of that holy exercise.

And, that his Majesty's commands in these premises may be duly regarded and observed, his further pleasure is, that the names of all such ecclesiastical persons as shall continue the present supine and slothful way of preaching, be, from time to time, signified to me by the Vice-chancellor, for the time being, on pain of his Majesty's displeasure.

Oct. 8, 1674.

MONMOUTH.

Statute Book of the University of Cambridge, page 300, Carolus II. Rex.

*Contradiction in Natural History, reconciled.*

It is pleasant to vindicate the memory and to justify the assertions of writers to whom the world of letters is under obligation. The common place book of that eminent naturalist Pliny, published under the title of his *Natural History*, contains many particulars collected from authorities, in his time, extant, though now lost. A number of these have been doubted of, or denied, by the philoso-

phic moderns; yet within a few years have recovered their credit, and have been established as facts.

Pliny tells us (lib. xiii. cap. 4.) that "the palm tree delights in streams, and loves to be refreshed by waters that run all the year;" and Plutarch (de Pythia) calls it "a water-loving tree." Yet it is well known that the palm tree is found in deserts of sand, and where no appearance of water exists. This contradiction has been happily reconciled by Sir Sydney Smith; who when our army entered Egypt to drive the French from that country, "assured the troops, that wherever date trees grew, water must be near. After the action at Aboukir, March 8, 1801, the army employed itself in digging to find water. The fact proved to be as Sir Sydney had stated; and the Commander in Chief found himself relieved from an anxiety, which might otherwise have determined him to relinquish the enterprize." Sir R. Wilson's *History of the British Expedition to Egypt*, p. 18. The usual depth of digging was four feet: seldom more: so that these trees may be said to drink from permanent but invisible streams; and to be "water-loving trees;" not like willows by standing by the brook-side; but by receiving a fluid at the roots, which enables the trunk to exist beneath a burning sun.

*Rabbinical testimony to what no Rabbi ever saw: believe it who can.*

The Jewish nation has a peculiar talent at exaggeration; and their rabbins possess the superfine line of this talent. Charming reading! delightful reading! the works of the rabbinical doctors. An ingenious author has lamented that the microscope was not invented and fashionable, in the days of — I know not how many Jewish Savans with hard names and long beards, whose works now edify succeeding generations. They would have described animalcula as exceeding—how many thousand camels in bulk! at least such is the inference drawn from the account they give of the bunch of grapes brought on a pole between two bearers from the land of Canaan. This bunch of grapes say they, was in reality borne by eight men, though Moses mentions only two: each of these eight men supported for his share, the weight of three hundred and sixty pounds. In short, every Israelite who could obtain a single grape from this wonderous stalk, was obliged to carry it home on a dray, or in a boat; and after having placed it in a corner of his house, he might tap it, and draw out wine from it, as from a butt. The smallest grape would furnish xxx kilderkins of liquor; and the stalk afforded a twelvemonth's supply of firewood for his kitchen." Wagenseil *Gloss. ad Gemaram et Ketuoth Vol. III. in Sota p.*



707. This *probable* bunch of grapes becomes an absolute certainty, if we consider that the persons who might each take a grape exceeded six hundred thousand! What a noble subject of taxation for the then chancellor of the Israelitish exchequer!—But some think the rabbins slyly insinuate that not every body got a grape; but only those with whom the said chancellor had a right understanding on the subject of *meum* and *tuum*.

*Salt fish restored to life, by being broiled on a gridiron: dead fishes shocked into life.*

It is but fair that when we are alluding to wonders of nature, we should give the reader his choice of beliefs. Those who find any difficulty in giving credit to the dimensions of the rabbinical bunch of grapes; may prefer to believe Herodotus, Calliope, cap. cxx. The father of history assured us that the people of the Chersonese reported as a prodigy, that a man being intent on broiling some salt fish, they skipped and jumped about like fish newly taken out of a pond! leaping alive! This prodigy had a great effect on by standers; as it certainly ought to have had. But, a still pleasanter story is, that of the *dead torpeds*, which being put in a basket with some other fishes that were carrying to market; absolutely *shocked them all into life, before they arrived at the place of sale*. This story is extant in a very grave author: but his name is suppressed for the present. In justice to the rabbins, we must acknowledge he was a Christian: in justice to Herodotus, we must acknowledge he was a modern. Whether there be any political mystery couched under these stories we cannot tell: an interpretation was found out for the first; but it could not save the interpreter's life: that, however is no reason, that some deeper sight mortal should not find out an interpretation for the second.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex.*—The great mildness and open state of the weather during the first part of the month, left the growing wheats in the most thriving state ever remembered; and the present frost is considered as very beneficial to them. The plowing for beans and peas is scarcely begun: some old leys have been broken up, during the month; but much labour has been performed in the barn, consequently a great deal of corn sent to market. Cattle stock of both kinds have been doing very well; but still keep high in price. The turnips here seem to have sustained no injury by the weather.

*Warwick.*—The slack and seasonable weather during the latter part of the month, has enabled the cultivator to carry out his compost. Sheep, in low situations particularly, are daily dropping by the rot. Stock, both

fat and store, are rather on the advance, though the turnips have suffered considerably, where no snow fell to protect them. Wheat looks well: price rather on the decline. Wool is stationary. Vegetation has been on a stand for the last ten days; but the frost now seems breaking up.

*Suffolk.*—But little has been done in husbandry, owing to so much wet, till within these few days of frost. A deal of muck has been carried on the lands within these last ten days. Turnips, we are afraid, have suffered severely by the sharp frost; not having had any snow to protect them:—this will make hay much dearer and straw too.

In Sussex, in the Weald, the unusual quantity of rain, that fell in December, proved very injurious to the wheat crop; and in Kent, where the floods reached, such grain has been entirely destroyed; Michaelmas tares promise well, the season having been particularly favourable for them, as well as recently transplanted lucern roots, which, in many instances, have been put into the ground during the late open weather. Turnips, from almost all parts of the kingdom, are reported to be greatly improved, yielding much more food than could have been expected; and they are much decreased in price, in several districts, especially in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and other large towns, the cow-keepers having been enabled to obtain so much food for their stock in the meadows.

In Norfolk, where the turnips were deposited with Mr. Blythe's manure drill, the crop is found to possess considerable advantages. Coleworts and cabbages continue to have a healthy appearance, having already carried much stock, and fodder likewise, of every description, has been amazingly plentiful. The winter following, which had been retarded by the lateness of wheat seed, has since proceeded with great activity and success, the lands now lying up in a good husbandry manner.

In the southern countries, ploughing for spring corn and summer tills, is commenced, and such work has altogether been well done. In the corn markets, little variation (speaking generally) had occurred when this report went to press, in the prices of that grain which is the chief sustenance of human life; but there are some few exceptions.

In Sussex, bread corn has been dearer than in other places; which is attributed to a rapidly increasing population, owing to an influx of the military, and of strangers passing to and from the sea coast, and their occasional residence at the different watering places, bringing at least forty thousand more people to maintain during one third of the year, while no additional land has been brought into cultivation.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1809, TO THE  
20TH OF JANUARY, 1810.

## BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At his house, in Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of A. Wedderburn, Esq.—Mrs T. Archer, of Belgrave-terrace, Pimlico.—At Mallow, in Ireland, the lady of H. Miller, Esq. of the 40th regiment.

*Of Daughters.*—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Graves.—At Park-place, Mitcham, the lady of the Hon. W. Herbert.—At Thorpe Lee, the lady of Sir W. Blackett, Knt.—At his lordship's house, in Arlington-street, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Anson.—At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of W. Shaw, Esq.

## MARRIAGES.

At Charles, Plymouth, Capt. Harward, R. N. to Miss Julia Pellew, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. Pellew, Bart.—At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Alex. Hugonin Rivaz, Esq. of Stoke Newington, to Eliz. Anne, eldest daughter of the late Martin de Haviland, Esq. many years his Majesty's Sheriff in the island of Guernsey.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. B. Elam, eldest son of Thos. Elam, Esq. of Sunbury, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Peacock, Esq. of New Bond-street.—At Chiswick, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, brother to the Marquis of Stafford, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.—John Carter, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Dodds.—At St. James's church, John Bourdieu, Esq. of Golden-square, to Susanna Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Reynolds.—The lady of Jerome Buonaparte, (ci-devant Miss Patterson) to Mr. Oakley, Secretary to the British Legation in America, and son of Sir Chas. Oakley, Bart. of Shrewsbury. The American papers say, that Buonaparte has just appointed the above lady a Duchess of the House of Napoleon, with a suitable provision, and the son which she had by Jerome, a Prince of the French Empire!—At Cardington, near Bedford, J. Johnson, Esq. M.D. of Birmingham, to Miss Curtis, of Cardington.—At Clifton, H. Hughes, Esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Miss E. Kempe.—L. Topham, Esq. of Middleham, to Miss Clough, of Acomb.—W. P. Georges, Esq. of Foley-place, to Miss J. A. Tupper, of Upper Seymour-street.—At Lambeth, E. Briggs, Esq. late of Malta, to Miss S. Stow, of Ripley, Surrey.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. T. James, jun. of Cheapside, to Miss E. Strafford, of Holborn-hill.—At Port-Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, merchant, to Ann, second daughter of Rich. Brown, Esq.—At Lasswade, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Mr. Jas. Cockburn, of Eskbann, near Dalkeith, to Mrs. Johanna Leishman, of Lasswade.—Mr. Robert Stuart, Deputy Presenter of Signatures in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to Miss Julian Comb, eldest daughter of Matthew Comb, Esq. Leith.—At Ayre, M. H. Benson, Esq. of London, to Miss M. C. Norman, daughter of Mr. Jos. Norman, Ayre.—At Shinrone, in the King's county, Wm. Cantrell, of Willmount, near Nenagh, Esq. to Miss Phoebe Howard.—At Dublin, John O'Beirne, of St. Anne-street, Esq. to Miss Brett, of Usher's-quay, third daughter of

the late John Brett, Esq. of Blackall-street.—In the same city, Mr. Bernard Byrne, of Jervis-street, timber merchant, to Miss Catherine Rogers, of Brides-alley.—Mr. Francis Garratt, to Miss Marianne Linde.

## DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Bridlington, Geo. Darley, Esq. of that place. He was sitting at supper with some friends, when he observed to them that they ate nothing; but that he would shew them how to eat. He accordingly took a large mouthful of food, which stuck in his throat, and almost instantly suffocated him.—In Berner street, Sir W. Bensley, Bart. a Director of the East-India Company.—Mr. J. Johnson, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard.—Of a rapid decline, Mrs. Amelia Howorth, wife of Brig.-gen. Howorth, now serving in Spain, and sister to Lord Thurlow.—At Glassonby, at the advanced age of 110, Mary Dодdswell, a native of Devonshire, who, notwithstanding her extreme age, continued to travel through the county as a beggar.—At Chester-p-ace, Lambeth, Mrs. Larpent, widow of R. H. Larpent, Esq. aged 73.—At Bath, Anne, widow of Dr. Hayward, aged 67 years.—In Abingdon-street, aged 75, Mrs. Ashley, relict of the late, and mother of the present Managers of the Oratorios.—Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. Alderman of Vintry Ward. He was the oldest Alderman, except one, on the list. He served the office of Lord Mayor in 1783-4, and was Member of Parliament for the city of London in three Parliaments.—On Christmas-day, at Hull, Major-general Hewgill, aged 45, Commander of the garrison at that place.—At Woolwich, Dr. Rollo, Surgeon-general to the Artillery.—Mr. James Lyle, of the Edinburgh Evening Courant newspaper.—At Woodhall, Middlesex, Mr. Wm. London, late of Kersehall, near Edinburgh. He was one of the first Scotch agriculturists who settled in England.—Lately, at Arnhem, in Holland, Matthys Bademaker, at the great age of 110 years. He worked at his trade, as a shoemaker, until the age of 90. He retained his faculties and health until within three weeks of his death. When King Louis visited Arnhem, last year, he settled a pension of 400 guilders on him. From that time he drank three bumpers of wine a day.—Lately, in the West-Indies, Sir John Bernard, Bart. second son of late Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts's Bay.—In Stanhope-street, Admiral Dacres.—At her house at Ormiston, in Scotland, in the 94th year of her age, the Hon. Helen Murray, fifth daughter of the deceased Alex. Lord Helibank, and widow of Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart.—At Antigua, after a few days illness, and in the 23d year of his age, Major Geo. Gordon, of the 8th West-India regiment; nephew of Col. Gordon, Military Secretary to the Earl of Harrington. He served in the expedition to Zealand, was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Anstruther in the memorable battle of Vimiera, and commanded, with much credit to himself, the 6th regiment, during the campaign in Spain, which corps was the last of the British army that embarked at Corunna.—At her seat at Ham Common, Mary, Countess of Courtown, wife to the Earl of Courtown, and daughter and coheirress of Richard Powys, Esq. of Hintleshall, in Suffolk, by Lady Mary Brudenell, sister of the late Duke of Montague; she has left issue

Viscount Störford, Comptroller of the King's Household, and three other sons. Her ladyship was far advanced in life, and the Earl is in his 78th year.—At his house of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, Gen. David Home, Col. of the 2d royal veteran battalion.—At his seat in Hampshire, Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B. Governor of Portsmouth.—At his house in Harley-street, C. Acredeckne, Esq. of Clavering-hall, Suffolk.—At Paris, M. Fouchroy, the celebrated French chemist.—Tiberius Cavallo, Esq. He has presented to the world many works on Air, Electricity, and other important subjects. He was a native of Naples, but had resided in Paris upwards of 30 years.—At Melton, Sir Jacob Astley, in his 47th year.—At Nassau, New Providence, Geo. Leitch, Esq.—On the 11th of May last, in the Poonah district, in the East-Indies, Colonel Wm. Wallace, of his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, commanding the subsidiary forces of British troops stationed with his Highness the Peshwa. Col. Wallace was third son of the late Wm. Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, in the county of Ayr, and brother of Thomas Wallace, Esq. now of Cairnhill. The following general orders, published by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, will best evince the high estimation in which this gallant and meritorious officer was held by the Supreme Government of India.—“*Fort William, June 3, 1809.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received, with sentiments of extreme regret, the melancholy intelligence of the decease of Col. Wm. Wallace, of his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, lately commanding the subsidiary force of British troops, stationed with his Highness the Peshwa. The eminent character, professional abilities, and important services of the late Col. Wallace, have long been considered by the Governor-General in Council to place him in the rank of those distinguished officers, whose virtues, talents, and exertions, have engaged the respect and esteem of the British Government in India; and the tribute of public applause which public justice pays to the memory of Col. Wallace, is necessarily combined with a deep sense of the loss his Majesty's, and the Hon. Company's service have sustained in the death of this valuable and lamented officer. Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council. N. B. EDMONSTONE, Chief Secretary to Government.”—Lately, at Richmond, near Dublin, Robt. Birch, Esq. formerly Member of Parliament. In this gentleman society is deprived of a truly worthy member, and his family of one of the tenderest of husbands, and the most affectionate of parents. His heart, ever accessible to the claims of pity and friendship, would frequently lead him beyond the bounds of prudence: his attachments were permanent; nor was he ever known to abandon any intimate upon whom the frowns of Fortune chanced to lower. Indeed, his bosom might truly be denominated the temple of integrity—the abode of every social virtue.

#### MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. in 1809 and 1810.

*War-Office, Dec. 23, 1809.*

3d Reg. Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. R. Storey, capt. of a troop.

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6th Reg. Dragoons—Lieut. T. Chapman, captain of a troop.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Wm. Brown, captain of a troop.

15th Reg. of Foot—Brevet Major John Hart, 36th foot, captain of a company, vice Hinde, who exchanges.

31st Ditto—Capt. Hon. Thos. Stewart, Cape Regiment, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Hawkshaw, promoted.

34th Ditto—Lieut.-col. C. M'Donnell, 82d foot, lieut.-col. vice Bradford.

36th Ditto—Capt. Hen. Reynolds Hinde, 15th foot, captain of a company, vice Hart.

38th Ditto—Valerius Skipton, Esq. to be paymaster of the 1st battalion.

56th Ditto—Capt. John Hadfield, 4th garrison batt. captain of a company, vice Sandys.

62d Ditto—Capt. John Fish Holden, Gent. ensign, by purchase, vice J. F. Sweeney, promoted.

65th Ditto—Capt. Wm. Armstrong, half pay of late 71st foot, captain of a company, vice Symes, who exchanges.

66th Ditto—Lieut. Aug. Bulstrode, 3d foot, captain of a company, without purchase.

80th Ditto—Major John White, lieut.-col.; Brevet Major John Edwards, major, vice White.

82d Ditto—Lieut.-col. Thos. Bradford, 34th foot, lieut.-col., vice M'Donnell.

85th Ditto—Lieut. Fred. Campbell, 94th foot, captain of a company.

95th Ditto—Capt. Alex. Andrews, 100th foot, captain of a company.

100th Ditto—Capt. Robt. Johnson, 95th foot, captain of a company.

4th Garr. Battalion—Capt. James Sandys, 56th foot, captain of a company.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles—Brevet Major Rich. Heathcote to be major, vice Sutherland, cashiered; Lieut. R. P. Skinner, captain of a company, vice Heathcote.

Brevet—Col. David Hunter, on half-pay of the Angus Fencibles, major-general in the army.

Staff—Col. Rufane Shaw Dunkin, from the permanent staff of the quarter-master-general's department, quarter-master-general to the troops serving in the Mediterranean, vice Lieut.-col. Bunbury, who resigns.

Hospital Staff—Acting Dep. Purveyor Harry Bacon, deputy purveyor to the forces.

Acting Dep. Purveyor John Winter, ditto.

To be Hospital Mates for General Service—Rich. Morris, Gent. Mich. Sweeney, Gent. Edw. Graham, Gent. Henry Douglas, Gent. James Hunter, Gent.

#### King's German Legion.

2d Battalion—Lieut.-col. with temporary rank, vice Brauns, deceased; Capt. Paul Chuden, 5th battalion of the line, major, with temporary rank, vice Belville.

5th Ditto—Lieut. Christian de Wurmb, captain, with temporary rank, vice Chuden; Lieut. Lewis Ladders, captain, with temporary rank.

13th January, 1810.

8th Reg. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. John Williams, captain of a troop, by purchase.

26th Reg. of Foot—Capt. Edw. Sheuman, major, by purchase; Lieut. Jos. Smith, captain of a company, by purchase.

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59th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. David Graham, captain of a company, by purchase.

60th Ditto—Capt. Chas. Mackenzie, 78th foot, captain of a company, without purchase; Lieut. Geo. Hen. Zulke, captain of a company; Assistant-surgeon Joseph Mornice, 61st foot, surgeon, vice Cummine, appointed to 18th foot.

63d Ditto—Lieut. W. Smith, captain of a company.

91st Ditto—Lieut. Houston Wallace, 14th light dragoons, captain of a company.

Brevet—Major Chas. Morgan, on half-pay of 9th foot, lieutenant-col.

Hospital Staff—To be Hospital Mates for General Service—Wm. Monat, Gent. Thos. Cash, Gent. Robt. Berry, Gent. Thes. Jas. Mehary, Gent. John Regan, Gent. Hen. Collis Carter, Gent. Geo. Barclay, Gent.

*King's German Legion.*

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. Ernest de Biel, captain of a troop, with temporary rank, vice Heise, deceased.

4th Ditto—Lieut. E. Kirwan, captain of a company, by purchase, vice Hemans, who retires.

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

*Oxford.*

Dec. 22.—Monday, the last day of Michaelmas term, Rev. G. W. Hall, B. D. and Master of Pembroke coll., was admitted D. D.

The following gentlemen were also admitted: B. D. Rev. G. Jenkins, of Jesus coll.; M. A. Rev. W. B. Harrison, and Rev. F. Dyson, of Merton; Rev. R. Smith, of St. Alban-hall; Mr. R. W. Hay, of Christ church; Rev. T. Lloyd, of Jesus; Rev. E. C. Frith, and Mr. C. L. Meryon, of St. John's coll.—B. A. Mr. W. B. Coles, of Hertford.

The whole number of degrees in the term are, Doctors in Divinity, 2; Doctor in Law, 1; Bachelors in Divinity, 2; Bachelors in Law, 2; Masters in Arts, 31; Bachelors of Arts, 33.

Dec. 30.—On Saturday last, in full convocation, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the Right Hon. William Lord Grenville, by diploma.

Jan. 13, 1810.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes, for the present year, viz.

For Latin verses—*Pyænides Ægyptiacæ.*

For an English essay—*What are the arts, in the cultivation of which the moderns have been less successful than the ancients?*

For a Latin essay—*In Philosophia, quæ de vita et moribus est illustranda, quam præcipue sermonum Socraticorum fuit excellentia?*

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the university who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize—For the best composition in English verse, not containing more than fifty lines, by any undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation: *The Statue of the dying Gladiator.*

Congregations will be holden for the purpose

of granting graces, and conferring degrees, on the following days, viz. Feb. 1, 15, 22; March 3, 14, 21, 28; April 4 and 14.

*Cambridge.*

Dec. 23.—Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, M.A. Dean of Bocking, in Essex, and formerly Fell. of Trinity coll., was on Saturday the 16th instant, created D. D. by royal mandate.

Francis Severne, Esq. and Rev. Hen. Keble, of Sidney coll., were admitted Bachelors in Civil Law; and Messrs. Robt. Maunsell, of Trinity coll., and Thos. Spitty, of Bene't coll., B. A.

Clement Tudway, Esq. is admitted a Fellow Commoner of King's coll.

The Hulsean premium is this year adjudged to Rev. Wm. Heath, Fell. of King's coll., for his dissertation '*On the advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or an attempt to show the good effects, which result, or which might result, from the proofs of Revelation being of a probable, rather than of a demonstrative kind.*'

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has admitted the Rev. Dr. Goodall to the Provostship of Eton, vacant by the death of Dr. Davies.

The Rev. Mr. Keate is appointed Head-master of Eton school, in the room of Dr. Goodall; the Rev. Geo. Thackeray, son of the late Dr. Thackeray, physician, of Windsor, succeeds Mr. Keate as Under-master; and the Rev. Wm. Heath, son of Dr. Heath, Canon of Windsor, is appointed Assistant-master in room of Mr. Thackeray.

Jan. 5, 1810.—The Rev. Dr. Pearson, Master of Sidney-Sussex coll., was elected to the office of Christian Advocate, founded by late Rev. John Hulse.

Henry Bright, Esq. B. A. of St. Peter's coll., and Mr. Rich. Johnson, B. A. of Caius, are elected Fells. of their respective societies.

The late Bishop of London, a short time before his death, directed that all the graduates, as well as under-graduates, of Christ coll., should, in future, be admitted to be candidates for the two annual gold medals which he has given for ever. The subjects for the present year are:

For the Latin dissertation—*Beatitudo humana non pendet tantummodo ex hæc vita sed expectanda est alia.*

For the English—*Abstain from fleshy lusts, which war against the soul.* 1 Pet. ii. 11.

Mr. Spencer Smith, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Ottoman Porte, and brother to Sir Sidney, has presented this university with two very valuable Greek marbles, to be added to the collection in the vestibule; namely, the body of an Amphora, about three feet in length, from the shores of the Propontis; and a votive tablet, or Cippus, from Cyzicus. The first exhibits a bas relief in a very high style of ancient sculpture; which is remarkable for the Pileus, or Athenian Hat, still worn by Patriarchs of the Greek Church; and of which only one other representation is preserved in ancient sculpture.

The following is the subject for the Hulsean premium for the present year:—*The remarkable propensity of the Jews to idolatry before the Babylonish captivity, compared with their exemption from it, in general, afterwards, affords the unbeliever no just ground for rejecting the Scriptural account of the miracles in the time of Moses and Joshua.*



The Rev. Geo. Gordon, B. D. Dean of Exeter, and late of St. John's coll., is promoted to the Deanery of the cathedral church of Lincoln, and also to the Residential place in the said cathedral, vacant by the death of Sir Rich. Kaye, Bart.

Jan. 19.—Rev. John Toplis, M. A. and Messrs. Thos. Beevor and Geo. Cornelius Gorham, B. A. of Queen's coll. are elected Fells. of that society.

On Monday Henry Boulton, Esq. of St. John's coll., kept his act in the Law Schools.

Rev. John Eyre, Rector of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and one of the Residentiaries of York cathedral, is appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, vacant by the death of Sir R. Kaye.

**Bankrupts and Certificates, between November 20, 1809, and January 20, 1810, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.**

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

Buriald, T. Hungerford, draper.  
 Feary, J. Kingsland Road, builder.  
 Famin, P. Dealham, money-scrivener.  
 Hounding and Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants.  
 Lancaster, A. St. James's Street, milliner.  
 Lilly, J. Staple Bridge, Lancashire.  
 Madlock and Delamere, Liverpool, corn-dealers.  
 Pearson, J. Holyhead, stationer.

**BANKRUPTS.**

NOV. 21.—Farley, T. Sheerness, boatbuilder. *Att.* Rigby and Lowless, Chatham Place.  
 Gouldsmith, J. Fitching, victualler. *Att.* Turner, Bonverie Street.  
 Jukes, W. Guildford Street, Blackfriars Road, corn-dealer. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.  
 Kendrick and Whitworth, Salford, cotton-manufacturers. *Att.* Hard, Temple.  
 Lancaster A. St. James's Street, milliner. *Att.* Wybourn and Burke, Craig's Court.  
 Leclaham, J. Mattock, Bath, innkeeper. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.  
 Morgan, J. Old City Chambers, money-scrivener. *Att.* Hearty, New Bridge Street.  
 Rytot, F. Cheapside, silk-merc. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.  
 Toulmin, W. Aldermanbury, money-scrivener. *Att.* Broad, Union Street, Borough.  
 Tudor, M. A. Reading, innholder. *Att.* Austin and Co. Temple.  
 23.—Alexander, J. Duke Street, Aldgate, broker. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis Marks.  
 Abell, E. Old Ford, builder. *Att.* Crosse, New Inn.  
 Cannon, R. Kingsland Road, builder. *Att.* Finnis, Hart Street.  
 Dibdin, C. Strand, music-seller. *Att.* Wood, Richmond Buildings, Soho.  
 Hatt, W. Leeds, woolstapler. *Att.* Shelton, Leeds.  
 Hirst, J. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Strickland, Bristol.  
 Kirkpatrick, W. Broad Street Hill, merchant. *Att.* Matthews and Co. Castle Street, Holborn.  
 McDowall, W. Tottenham Court Road, linen-draper. *Att.* Maddock and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Newman, J. Bishopsgate Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Barton, Walbrook.  
 Parry, H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Harrison, Liverpool.  
 Priest, M. and J. Thorney Street, coachmakers. *Att.* Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.  
 Shell, C. M. Whitechapel, hosier. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.  
 Stuart, J. Little Queen Street, stationer. *Att.* Denton and Co. Gray's Inn Square.  
 Sudeney, J. Wood Street, hosier. *Att.* Field, Wood Street.  
 Thornton, W. late of Cadiz, merchant. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.  
 Ware, E. Cheapside, milliner. *Att.* Welch, Nicholas Lane.  
 28.—Bell and Hatrop, Longtown, manufacturers. *Att.* Wordsworth and Co. Temple.  
 Billing, S. Liver, ool, merchant. *Att.* Blakeiock and Co. Temple.

Bishop, S. Cheltenham, haberdasher. *Att.* Berry, Bucklersbury.  
 Dinsdale, J. Sulcoates, York, grocer. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Randall, W. Stockbridge, winemercant. *Att.* Wainwright, Temple.  
 Richardson, J. Westminster Road, stable-keeper. *Att.* Benton, Union Street, Southwark.  
 Southey, J. W. Bath, paper-hanger. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Swindall, J. Fendleton, shopkeeper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Symons, J. Hungerford Street, baker. *Att.* Wild, jun. Castle Street.  
 DEC. 2.—Anderson, W. Salford, stone-mason. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.  
 Argent, W. Romford, victualler. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark Lane.  
 Bradley, W. Huddersfield, victualler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 Clark, S. Charlotte Street, tailor. *Att.* Knight, High Street, Kensington.  
 Corcen, P. Quality Court, scrivener. *Att.* Prior, Copt-hall Court.  
 Davis, G. Broad Street, Bloomsbury, dealer. *Att.* Reilly, Stafford Row, Pimlico.  
 Duthin, E. Buckingham, linen-draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Fida, Street.  
 Jeffrey, J. Leadenhill Street, merchant. *Att.* Grubb, Great Queen Street.  
 Inskip, J. jun. Battle, carpenter. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Copt-hall Court.  
 Mills, S. Stamford, upholsterer. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Peel, C. King Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Spur, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.  
 Rhodes, W. Saddleworth, dealer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 Sadler, R. South Shields, merchant. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.  
 Shelton, J. Great Tow, timber-merchant. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery Lane.  
 Sherwood, J. W. Newgate Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Willet and Co. Finsbury Square.  
 Stanford, E. Easte Street, livery-stable-keeper. *Att.* Knight, High Street, Kensington.  
 Williams, A. Cheltenham, jeweller. *Att.* Harrison, Craven Street.  
 5.—Clancy, W. St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Falcon Square.  
 Cundy, N. W. Great Marlborough Street, surveyor. *Att.* Trickey, Howland Street.  
 Dodgson, J. Fockington, corn-factor. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Frodsham, J. Kingsgate Street, watchmaker. *Att.* Davies, Warwick Square.  
 King, T. Gosport, grocer. *Att.* Blandsdale and Co. New Inn.  
 Kirkpatrick and Cort, Broad Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Lye, R. Goswell Street Road, builder. *Att.* Charsley, Mark Lane.  
 Redpath, A. Phillip Lane, builder. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copt-hall Court.  
 Russell, T. Dursley, innkeeper. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Satterthwaite, J. Tamworth, wine-merchant. *Att.* Dawes, Angel Court.  
 Singer, S. Westbury, clothier. *Att.* Davies and Co. Warminster.  
 Woolgas, R. Cowes, smith. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.  
 9.—Baker, J. Kingstanley, baker. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Barrow, H. Long Dean Mill, paper-maher. *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane.  
 Bull, W. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Clark, J. Bow and Hackney, butcher. *Att.* Harding, Primrose Street.  
 Eggington, J. Dean's Court, gold and silversmith. *Att.* Shippey, Gutter Lane.  
 Grove, P. Cardiff, straw-hat-maker. *Att.* Mawley, Dorset Street.  
 Hodgkinson, W. East Retford, ironmonger. *Att.* Hannam, East Retford.  
 Jenkins, J. Cow Court, Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. *Att.* Cartar, Deptford.  
 Ivey, J. Creighton, linen-draper. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.  
 Nicholson, F. East Retford, mercer. *Att.* Exley and Co. Farnival's Inn.  
 Phillips, R. Hay, Brecon, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.  
 Sheppard, A. Leeds, milliner. *Att.* Wilson, Greyille Street.

Smith, J. North Warnborough, sack-maker. *Att. Hector, Petersfield.*  
 Weaver, W. Rood Lane, merchant. *Att. Kirkham, Shorter's Court.*  
 Young, J. Cheltenham, dealer. *Att. Berry, Bucklersbury.*  
 12.—Anstead, T. Wakefield, innkeeper. *Att. Battye, Chancery Lane.*  
 Asbee, T. Old North Street, merchant. *Att. Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.*  
 Lucock, T. Settingbourne, woollen-draper. *Att. Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square.*  
 Paull, S. Laleham, baker. *Att. Taylor, Gray's Inn.*  
 Smith, J. Leeds, grocer. *Att. Sykes and Co. New Inn.*  
 Spencer, J. Manchester, victualler. *Att. Cardwell, Manchester.*  
 Wooter, G. Northchurch, straw-hat-dealer. *Att. Mayhew, Symond's Inn.*  
 16.—Bennett, J. Plymouth, haberdasher. *Att. Willis, and Co. Warrford Court.*  
 Burton, J. New Cross, Surrey, dealer. *Att. Wasbrough, Warrford Court.*  
 Dean, R. Bow, baker. *Att. Wilson, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate.*  
 Godfrey, S. Liverpool, straw-hat maker. *Att. Windle, John Street.*  
 Jennings, J. Denmark Court, watch-maker. *Att. Manning, Clement's Inn.*  
 Richards, M. Vauxhall, Warwick, dealer. *Att. Webb and Co. Birmingham.*  
 Scott, E. Chandos Street, shoemaker. *Att. Wood, Richmond Buildings, Soho.*  
 Spickernell, R. Seven Oaks, innkeeper. *Att. Flexney, Chancery Lane.*  
 Tuson, J. Chicksand Street, Mile End, builder. *Att. Burt and Co. John Street, America Square.*  
 19.—Barratt, B. Entry Hill, butcher. *Att. Sheppard and Co. Bedford Row.*  
 Burgess, T. Hungerford, butcher. *Att. King, Bedford Row.*  
 Dutton, J. Harwood, dealer. *Att. Barber, Fetter Lane.*  
 Folo, W. Cherry Garden Street, timber-dealer. *Att. Hatton, Dean Street, Southwark.*  
 Hawkins, R. Bridgewater, innkeeper. *Att. Blandford, Temple.*  
 Roberts, G. jun. Heights, cotton-manufacturers. *Att. Battye, Chancery Lane.*  
 Wilson and Lightfoot, Nottingham, hosiers. *Att. Bolton and Co. Nottingham.*  
 23.—Bennett, C. jun. Colchester Street, dry-salter. *Att. Dixon and Co. Paternoster Row.*  
 Colton, H. S. Cuckfield, schoolmaster. *Att. Bulkey, Newman Street.*  
 Crichley, E. B. Frog Lane, Islington, lint-manufacturer. *Att. Tooke, Clifford's Inn.*  
 Davis, H. Walworth, cap-maker. *Att. Isaacs, Bury Street.*  
 Graves, R. Rosemary Lane, victualler. *Att. Whitton, James Street, Bedford Row.*  
 Josey, W. jun. Northallerton, grocer. *Att. Flexney, Chancery Lane.*  
 Lindsay, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger. *Att. Bell and Co. Bow Lane.*  
 Little and Cranston, Ashford, linen-draper. *Att. Nind, Thormorton Street.*  
 Mucklow, J. Whitecross Street, butcher. *Att. Venner, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square.*  
 Parker and Judge, Stoken Church, timber-dealers. *Att. Parton, Walbrook.*  
 Tanner, J. J. and J. Ebley, blacksmiths. *Att. Constable, Symond's Inn.*  
 Vernon, T. Towcester, grocer. *Att. Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.*  
 Waters, B. Finch Lane, broker. *Att. Richings, Ely Place.*  
 26.—Barlow, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, mercer. *Att. Clarke and Co. Newport.*  
 Bland, J. Moulton, Lincoln, blacksmith. *Att. Wordsworth and Co. Staple's Inn.*  
 Bowser, W. Chatham, iron-manufacturer. *Att. Mowbray, Bankside.*  
 Brown, W. Durham, miller. *Att. Jepson, Castle Street, Holborn.*  
 Jones, W. Y. Liverpool, flour-dealer. *Att. Clements, Liverpool.*  
 Lee, A. W. Sunderland, grocer. *Att. Blackiston, Symond's Inn.*  
 Morris, W. Birmingham, timber-merchant. *Att. Egerton, Gray's Inn.*  
 Smallwood, G. Beech Street, brass-founder. *Att. Harris and Son, Castle Street, Houndsditch.*  
 Wood, E. Tottington, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att. Blacklock and Co. Temple.*  
 30.—Dawson, S. Fiddleferd, jobber. *Att. Score, Sherborne.*

Kimpton, R. Marfleet, horse-dealer. *Att. Piccard and Co. Hull.*  
 Lindsay, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger. *Att. Seymour, Newcastle.*  
 Rich, W. Charlotte Street, Whitechapel, tallow-chandler. *Att. Wilson, Temple.*  
 Thornton, W. and J. New Malton, coal-merchants. *Att. Walker, New Malton.*  
 Troutbeck, W. H. Minorities, victualler. *Att. Hall and Co. Salter's Hall Court.*  
 Wright, Malcolm, and Co., Watling Street, warehousemen. *Att. Harrison, Craven Street.*  
 JAN. 2, 1810.—Benson, J. W. Holbeach, surgeon. *Att. Briggs and Co. Gray's Inn.*  
 Chandler, T. Bethnal Green, grease-melter. *Att. Gilman, Bunhill Row.*  
 Fuller, W. Brandon, money-scrivener. *Att. Brembridge, Inner Temple.*  
 Harrington, T. Crown Court, trunk-maker. *Att. Brookes, St. Alban's Street.*  
 Hitchcock, J. Broughton, miller. *Att. Aplin, Banbury.*  
 Kenworthy, W. Pendleton, joiner. *Att. Hurd, Temple.*  
 Longridge and Pringle, Paisley, colliers. *Att. Bell and Co. Bow Lane.*  
 Roper, R. Houndsditch, timber-merchant. *Att. Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street.*  
 Taylor, T. Edgeware Road, carpenter. *Att. Hamilton, Berwick Street.*  
 Wallis, J. Fleet Street, jeweller. *Att. Jones and Co. Royal Exchange.*  
 Wardman, T. Horton, calico-manufacturer. *Att. Caton and Co. Aldersgate Street.*  
 6.—Alner, G. P. Weymouth, factor. *Att. Spencer, Dorchester.*  
 Darley, A. Holborn, victualler. *Att. Whilton, Great James Street, Bedford Row.*  
 Didsdale, J. Bradford, boot-maker. *Att. Wasbrough, Warrford Court.*  
 Giles, T. Manchester, coach-maker. *Att. Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.*  
 Marsh, R. Rayleigh, linen-draper. *Att. Biggs, Hatton Garden.*  
 Slocombe, J. Bristol, hatter. *Att. Leman, Bristol.*  
 Vallance, W. East Lane, builder. *Att. Wasbrough, Warrford Court.*  
 Wright, W. Stockport, hair-dresser. *Att. Harrop, Stockport.*  
 9.—Sevill, J. Saddleworth, cotton-manufacturer. *Att. Cardwell, Manchester.*  
 Simpson, G. Manchester, victualler. *Att. Ellis, Chancery Lane.*  
 13.—Ashing and Cooper, Spa Road, merchants. *Att. Hanman, Wine Office Court.*  
 Curtis, W. Hayswater, dealer. *Att. Bower, Clifford's Inn.*  
 Short and Hopper, Clapham, carpenters. *Att. Ware, Blackman Street.*  
 Upsdale, P. Castle Street, builder. *Att. Saunders, Charlotte Street.*  
 York, H. Carey Lane, silk-dealer. *Att. Battye, Chancery Lane.*  
 16.—Bell and Decamp, Catherine Street, publishers. *Att. Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*  
 Bliss, W. Bristol, coal-merchant. *Att. James, Gray's Inn.*  
 Didier and Tebbett, St. James's Street, booksellers. *Att. Wilkinson and Co. Cavendish Square.*  
 Hamber, J. Ratcliffe Highway, victualler. *Att. Whilton, Great James Street.*  
 Hanbury, C. Seething Lane, corn-factor. *Att. Vandercom and Co. Bush Lane.*  
 Joynton, J. Stourport, corn-dealer. *Att. Clarke and Co. Bewdley.*  
 Marriott, R. Northampton, banker. *Att. Hillyard and Co. Copthall Court.*  
 Mason, J. Bradford, linen-draper. *Att. Shepherd and Co. Bedford Row.*  
 Rowley, J. Bow Lane, warehouseman. *Att. Pollen, Fore Street.*  
 Sallow, R. Selby, money-scrivener. *Att. Sykes and Co. New Inn.*  
 Weightman, W. Birmingham, mercer. *Att. Barker, Temple.*

## CERTIFICATES.

Adams, J. Walsall, factor.  
 Allsopp, J. Winchester, silk-weaver.  
 Andrews, C. Green Hammerton, spirit-dealer.  
 Barker, W. Chesapeake, warehouseman.  
 Barris, W. jun. Birmingham, edge-tool-maker.  
 Bartlett, J. Whitecross Street, wool-dealer.  
 Betham, W. S. Furnival's Inn, printer.  
 Betts, J. Mistle, ship-builder.  
 Billett, G. City Road, medicine-maker.  
 Blackburn, W. Leeds, woolstapler.

Bloor  
 Bonn  
 Boot  
 Bouch  
 Brede  
 Brown  
 Bryan  
 Buck  
 Caley  
 Carte  
 Carter  
 Cast  
 Chapp  
 Chapm  
 Claph  
 Clem  
 Collin  
 Corso  
 Crank  
 Cuff  
 Dand  
 Daven  
 Davies  
 De Ch  
 Dickie  
 Dist  
 Dixon  
 Dow  
 Dowse  
 Elston  
 Eyre  
 Farrow  
 Feiler  
 Fenton  
 Fenton  
 Forbes  
 Freeba  
 Gell  
 Gidw  
 Green  
 Greet  
 Haffen  
 Hargre  
 Harrod  
 Hawks  
 Heywo  
 Hill, T  
 Hodges  
 Hope  
 Hosky  
 Hull, J  
 Hump  
 Ruson  
 Jones  
 Jones  
 Jones  
 Kennen  
 Knight  
 Lapha  
 Lawren  
 Leroux  
 Leven  
 Lucas  
 Mackn  
 Meadow  
 Morgan  
 Moore  
 Morley  
 Mosley  
 Mullen  
 Murray  
 Nelson  
 Newcom  
 Nichols  
 Ogden  
 Parke  
 Pass, W  
 Perrin  
 Phillips  
 Prosser  
 Puckett  
 Purvis  
 Pyke  
 Redfern  
 Redpath  
 Reynold  
 Rigby  
 Roberts  
 Robins  
 Robson  
 Samuel  
 Sankey  
 Satterw

Bloom, D. Trowse Millgate, merchant.  
 Bonner, F. H. Fleet Street, stationer.  
 Booth, W. Manchester, cotton-spinner.  
 Boucher, C. Southampton, bookseller.  
 Brede, G. jun. Lime Street, fishmonger.  
 Browne and Pavey, Liverpool, merchants.  
 Bryan, T. Mincing Lane, broker.  
 Buck, G. Cockspur Street, tailor.  
 Caley, T. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Carter, J. Clapham, mason.  
 Carter, T. Mason Street, dealer.  
 Cass, J. Scarborough, cabinet-maker.  
 Chapman, J. Moorfields, shoemaker.  
 Chapman, J. Yarmouth, linen-draper.  
 Clapham, J. Kennington, wine-merchant.  
 Clemence, M. Craven Street, tailor.  
 Collins, M. Wincanton, linen-draper.  
 Corson, J. Mincing Lane, merchant.  
 Cranke, T. Kensington, brewer.  
 Cuff, J. jun. Barking, brewer.  
 Dand, J. Kirkley Stephen, banker.  
 Davenport, J. A' dermanbury, merchant.  
 Davies, W. Holborn, linen-merchant.  
 De Charmilly, P. F. Somerset Street, coal-merchant.  
 Dickie, T. Cornhill, bookseller.  
 Dicks, W. Frome Seewood, clothier.  
 Dist, W. Cateaton Street, merchant.  
 Dixon, G. Fenchurch Street, turner.  
 Dow, T. and A. Liverpool, merchants.  
 Dowse, J. Bedford Row, scrivener.  
 Elstob, H. Sunderland, mercer.  
 Eyre, E. Union Street, grocer.  
 Fairweather, J. Oxford Street, linen-draper.  
 Feller, J. J. Yorkford, shopkeeper.  
 Fenton, A. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Fenton and Moore, Rotherhithe, ironmongers.  
 Forrest, J. King Street, baker.  
 Freebairn, R. Queen Street, warehouseman.  
 Geary, H. Warrington, linen-draper.  
 Gill, J. C. Smallburgh, grocer.  
 Godwin, J. Sheffield, carpenter.  
 Greenwood and Mason, Leeds, tobacconists.  
 Greetham, C. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Haffenden and Co. Basinghall Street, warehousemen.  
 Hargreave and Godwin, Manchester, merchants.  
 Harrocks, J. Bolton, muslin-manufacturer.  
 Hawksley, J. Arnold, merchant.  
 Heywood, J. Manchester, baker.  
 Hill, T. Brighton, baker.  
 Hodgson, J. Liverpool, auctioneer.  
 Hope, W. Manchester, grocer.  
 Hoskyn, W. Cawsand, dealer.  
 Hull, J. Wharton, jobber.  
 Humphreys, T. Ludgate, York, plumber.  
 Huson, J. Dunstable, victualler.  
 Jones, R. H. Stourbridge, clothier.  
 Jones, W. Woolwich, tailor.  
 Jones, Owens, and Co. Bucklebury, merchants.  
 Kennett, W. Snow Hill, baker.  
 Knight, J. Lower Clapton, corn-dealer.  
 Lapsish, J. Highley, grocer.  
 Lawrence, R. Prospect Row, corn-dealer.  
 Leroux, H. J. Islington, builder.  
 Leven, S. jun. Barnes, broker.  
 Lucas, J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer.  
 Mackneal, N. London, merchant.  
 Meadows and Johnson, Paddington, coal-merchants.  
 Morgan, G. Foster Lane, chessmonger.  
 Moore, J. New Surrey Street, ironmonger.  
 Morley, J. Sewardstone, miller.  
 Mosley, H. Lawrence Pountney Hill, merchant.  
 Mullen, W. Cheam, builder.  
 Murray, T. Spitalfields, shoemaker.  
 Nelson, J. Leeds, woolstapler.  
 Newcomb, G. Bath, jeweller.  
 Newcomb, O. Holles Street, upholder.  
 Nichols, T. Birmingham, dealer.  
 Ogden, R. Botany, cotton-spinner.  
 Parke, J. and P. F. Manchester, merchants.  
 Pass, W. Ingram Court, hardwareman.  
 Perrin, J. Portwood, cotton-spinner.  
 Phillips, J. Bicester, linen-draper.  
 Polack, B. Sheffield, jeweller.  
 Prosser, J. Sloane Street, grocer.  
 Puckett, J. Weymouth, merchant.  
 Purvis, C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker.  
 Pyke, B. Bishopsgate Street, hatter.  
 Redfern, W. Nottingham, hosier.  
 Redpath, J. Deptford, upholder.  
 Reynolds, G. Shadwell, cow-keeper.  
 Rigby, J. Wigan, currier.  
 Roberts, R. Liverpool, merchant.  
 Robinson, J. Whitehaven, mercer.  
 Robson, T. Bishop Wearmouth, shipbuilder.  
 Samuel, R. Middlesex, linen-draper.  
 Sankey, D. Thanington, brick-maker.  
 Satterthwaite, T. Kendal, tanner.

Sault, W. Southampton Street, calenderer.  
 Seafie, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.  
 Seagoe, J. Duke Street, tailor.  
 Sharpe, C. Great Yarmouth, merchant.  
 Sisson, J. Lombard Street, banker.  
 Smith, J. Nottingham, mercer.  
 Smith, J. S. Liverpool, shoemaker.  
 Smith, J. Kimbolton, dealer.  
 Spittle, J. Darlston, victualler.  
 Stacey and Dearman, Bread Street, warehousemen.  
 Stanforth, J. Radford, joiner.  
 Stevens, H. Percival Street, silk-dyer.  
 Stiles, J. Air Street, carpenter.  
 Stockley, M. Strand, grocer.  
 Stoue, T. Wilton, cornfactor.  
 Stollers and Littlewood, Oldfield, York, merchants.  
 Swine, S. Halifax, merchant.  
 Tate, J. Ashford, grocer.  
 Taylor, J. Browns Lane, baker.  
 Taylor and Cowley, Gainsborough, merchants.  
 Tomkins, R. Hatton Garden, merchant.  
 Tompson, W. jun. Stafford, grocer.  
 Toulmin, J. Aldermanbury, scrivener.  
 Travis, J. and R. Prestwick, bleachers.  
 Trudgett, J. John's Mews, stable-keeper.  
 Wakeling, E. Clare, brewer.  
 Watkins, J. Chesham, grocer.  
 Watson, T. Oxford Street, linen-draper.  
 Wilkie, J. Howard Street, navy-agent.  
 Williams, J. Swansea, ironmonger.  
 Wilson, J. Queen Street, warehouseman.  
 Wilson, R. W. Wakefield, factor.  
 Wise, J. Manchester, cotton-merchant.  
 Witherington, J. Rencorn, stone-mason.  
 Wood, J. Burnley, cotton-spinner.  
 Wood, R. Liverpool, grocer.  
 Young, J. Queen Street, merchant.  
 Young, T. Machen, dealer.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 20, 1810.*

The American government has contrived to prolong that state of suspense, in which commercial men on both sides of the Atlantic have been involved, by the impolicy and inconsiderateness of those who seem to bestow greater attention on petty punctilio than upon the real interests of their country. Notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of affairs, however, a clandestine trade is maintained between Great Britain and the United States. Liverpool in particular has done a considerable stroke of American business within the last month.—Accounts have been recently received of the capture of the island of Bourbon by our troops. This island is situated to the eastward of Madagascar, and has long been in the occupation of the French, who highly esteem the coffee and cotton which it produces. Bourbon will not prove an acquisition to us solely on account of its produce, which, if brought into the market, would certainly clash with that of the West Indies; and the latter is even now sufficiently dull of sale;—but as the island has long been a rendezvous for the French ships of war, which have at times done considerable damage to the East-India trade, its occupation by our forces must be highly beneficial to the interests of the Company.—Since our last, another fleet has arrived from the East-Indies, consisting of the Earl Spencer, Monarch, and Lord Keith, freighted at Bengal. The cargoes of these vessels are as follow:—Company's goods; 10,000 cwt. of saltpetre; 5,989 cwt. of su-

gar.—Privilege goods; 5,687 chests of indigo, 179 bales of raw silk; 40 bales of piece goods; 49 cwt. of lac-lake; 48 cwt. of gum-copal; 28 bales of safflower; 32 chests of lac-color; 6 pipes of Madeira wine, besides several other parcels the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Company also have declared for sale, at their ensuing March sale, a considerable quantity of Tea, viz.

|                    | lbs.      |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Tea Bohea          | 200,900   |
| Congou and Campoi  | 4,500,000 |
| Pekoe and Souchong | 200,000   |
| Singlo and Twankay | 900,000   |
| Hyson Skin         | 150,000   |
| Hyson              | 250,000   |

Including Private-Trade, lbs. 6,200,000

Prompt the 1st June following.

Also on 16th Feb. 500,000 lbs. cloves; on 2d March, 14,582 bales cotton-wool; and on 5th March, 1,550 tons saltpetre.

We believe that our readers were informed some time ago of a determination on the part of the South American governments to exclude our unlicensed vessels from free intercourse with their ports; we have, however, learned within these few days that the severity of this restriction is somewhat relaxed at Buenos Ayres.—It seems that the pecuniary necessities of the government of that capital of the Spanish colonies, induced the viceroy to admit the unloading of foreign vessels at that port, where the cargoes are liable to a duty of one-third of their value.—We learn by letters from St. Petersburg to the end of the last month, that 87 vessels were frozen up at that port and at Riga. To Sweden, the permission to import colonial produce was indispensable, because among the Swedes sugar is as essential an article of culinary use as salt. It was necessary too, that Russia and Prussia should be supplied with that, and other articles, the produce of the colonies. The English government declines protecting the exportation of colonial produce from the Swedish ports to other ports in the Baltic.—Buonaparte, it is said, has resolved on converting the Hanse Towns into what he terms free and imperial cities, under the protection of France; and nothing coming from America, either directly or indirectly, can be admitted into them without an express order from himself. At a former period this resolution of the French despot might have excited our commiseration; but we well know that the boasted privileges of the Hanse Towns have long ceased to exist, except in name: and the little importance attached to the name, may readily be judged of from the perfect indifference with which so many cities and towns resigned all claim to that empty

title. In the reign of Henry III. the cities and towns round the Baltic, and almost every great trading place throughout Europe, London itself not excepted, associated in the Hanseatic league; at present, however, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Rostock, and Brunswick, are the only ports that serve to recal the ancient celebrity of the league.—The political revolution in Holland has produced an alteration in the policy recently adopted by our board of trade. Licenses were granted to ships proceeding in ballast to France, and returning with grain, flour, and burr stones, on the 3d. instant, after a cessation of two months.—Licenses were also delivered for the use of such foreign vessels as had before brought those commodities, permitting them to load with British manufactures, and British or foreign colonial produce, and to depart with such cargoes to Holland and France.

Several commercial decrees have been published at Paris. The following bears date the 3d instant, and clearly demonstrates that Napoleon the Great, king of Italy, &c. &c. &c. after all his bouncing with respect to the annihilation of trade, is obliged to court what he had sworn to crush.

“*Decree.*—The ports of France, and all those under her controul, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree.

“*Articles of Exportation.*—Vinegar, paper, paste-board, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigrease, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, corks cut, and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosu, juniper-berry, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, cloths and woollen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimmings, china, work of leather and skins. Those articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one-fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles; those are corn, wine, brandy, and fruits.

“*Importation.*—Russian tallow, wax, matts, sail-cloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, pot-ash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black lead, lead, pewter, (litarge), logwood, pitch and tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish-oil, hides, and lignum vitæ.”

Though colonial produce is not included in this list of articles permitted to be imported, we understand that the arrangements with regard to America, go to place her trade in a state altogether unshackled, by which expedient Buonaparte doubtless hopes to accomplish the great object of confirming the hostile disposition of that country against Great Britain.



Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

|         | Beef. | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|         | s. d. | s. d.   | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Dec. 23 | 6 0   | 6 0     | 8 6   | 7 6   | —     |
| 1810 30 | 6 0   | 6 0     | 7 0   | 7 6   | —     |
| Jan. 6  | 6 4   | 6 4     | 7 0   | 7 0   | —     |
| 13      | 6 2   | 6 4     | 8 0   | 7 6   | —     |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

|         | Dec. 23 | 1810 30 | Jan. 6 | 13  |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----|
| Beef.   | 6 4     | 6 4     | 6 4    | 6 8 |
| Mutton. | 6 4     | 6 4     | 6 4    | 7 2 |
| Veal.   | 6 4     | 6 4     | 6 4    | 7 2 |
| Pork.   | 6 4     | 6 4     | 6 4    | 7 0 |
| Lamb.   | 6 4     | 6 4     | 6 4    | 7 4 |

St. James's.\* Whitechapel.\*

|         | Hay.     | Straw.   | Hay.     | Straw.   |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|         | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Dec. 23 | 6 10 0   | 2 14 0   | 6 0 0    | 2 2 0    |
| 1810 30 | 6 8 0    | 2 14 0   | 6 0 0    | 2 5 0    |
| Jan. 6  | 6 10 0   | 2 12 0   | 6 6 0    | 2 10 0   |
| 13      | 6 10 0   | 2 17 0   | 6 6 0    | 2 2 0    |

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. —d. | Flat Ordinary — 24d.      |
| Dressing Hides . 21    | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. — |
| Crop Hides for cut. 23 | per dozen — 33            |
|                        | Ditto, 50 to 70 39        |

TALLOW,\* London Average per stone of 8lbs.  
5s. 04d. Soap, yellow, 102s.; mottled, 114s.; curd,  
118s. Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d.; moulds, 14s. 6d.

|        | Dec. 23          | 1810 30          | Jan. 6 | 13 |
|--------|------------------|------------------|--------|----|
| Wheat. | 13,633 quarters. | Average 98s. 9d. |        |    |
|        | 14,654           | —                | 98 10  |    |
|        | 14,500           | —                | 98 9½  |    |
|        | 7,010            | —                | 99 8½  |    |

|        | Dec. 23       | 1810 30          | Jan. 6 | 13 |
|--------|---------------|------------------|--------|----|
| Flour. | 11,649 sacks. | Average 94s. 6d. |        |    |
|        | 10,581        | —                | 94 7   |    |
|        | 12,583        | —                | 94 7½  |    |
|        | 15,364        | —                | 94 5½  |    |

|        | Dec. 23    | 1810 30    | Jan. 6    | 13 |
|--------|------------|------------|-----------|----|
| Bread. | Peck Loaf. | Half Peck. | Quartern. |    |
|        | 4s. 11d.   | 2s. 5½d.   | 1s. 2½d.  |    |
|        | 4 11       | 2 5½       | 1 2½      |    |
|        | 4 11       | 2 5½       | 1 2½      |    |
|        | 4 11       | 2 5½       | 1 2½      |    |

\* The highest price of the market.

|                            |         |    |         |
|----------------------------|---------|----|---------|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | £1 8 0  | to | 3 5 0   |
| Ditto pearl.....           | 3 0 0   | to | 3 13 0  |
| Barilla .....              | 2 9 0   | to | 2 12 0  |
| Brandy, Coniac .... gal.   | 1 2 0   | to | 1 3 6   |
| Camphire, refined.... lb.  | 0 7 0   | to | 0 7 4   |
| Ditto unrefined .. cwt.    | 34 15 0 | to | 36 0 0  |
| Cochineal, garbled .. lb.  | 1 14 0  | to | 1 19 0  |
| Ditto, East-India.....     | 0 6 0   | to | 0 8 0   |
| Coffee, fine..... cwt.     | 5 15 0  | to | 6 5 0   |
| Ditto ordinary.....        | 3 8 0   | to | 4 10 0  |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 2 3   | to | 0 2 5   |
| Ditto Jamaica....          | 0 1 6   | to | 0 1 9   |
| Ditto Smyrna.....          | 0 1 6   | to | 0 1 7   |
| Ditto East-India..         | 0 1 3   | to | 0 1 6   |
| Currants, Zant .... cwt.   | 3 10 0  | to | 4 5 0   |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 18 0 0  | to | 30 10 0 |
| Scrivelloes .....          | 12 10 0 | to | 20 0 0  |
| Flax, Riga..... ton        | 107 0 0 | to | 108 0 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 98 0 0  | to | 100 0 0 |
| Galls, Turkey..... cwt.    | 5 10 0  | to | 7 12 0  |
| Geneva, Hollands .. gal.   | 1 0 0   | to | 1 1 0   |
| Ditto English.....         | 0 10 0  | to | 0 14 0  |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.   | 0 0 0   | to | 11 10 0 |
| Hemp, Riga..... ton        | 82 0 0  | to | 83 0 0  |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 81 0 0  | to | 84 0 0  |
| Hops .....                 | 3 10 0  | to | 6 0 0   |
| Indigo, Caracca .... lb.   | 0 5 6   | to | 0 11 9  |
| Ditto East-India .....     | 0 4 6   | to | 0 12 6  |
| Iron, British bars, .. ton | 15 0 0  | to | 16 0 0  |
| Ditto Swedish.....         | 22 0 0  | to | 23 10 0 |
| Ditto Norway.....          | 24 0 0  | to | 25 0 0  |
| Lead in pigs..... fad.     | 35 0 0  | to | 0 0 0   |
| Ditto red..... ton         | 24 0 0  | to | 35 0 0  |

|             | Dec. 23  | 1810 30  | Jan. 6   | 13       |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| COALS.      | 51s. 0d. | 58s. 0d. | 47s. 0d. | 70s. 6d. |
| Sunderland. | 53 0     | 56 9     | 55 9     | 66 0     |
| Newcastle.  | 56 0     | —        | 41 0     | 68 0     |
|             | 58 6     | —        | 56 0     | 67 0     |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|    | Dec. | 8 o'clock Morning. | Noon. | 1 o'clock. | 2 o'clock. | 3 o'clock. | 4 o'clock. | 5 o'clock. | 6 o'clock. | 7 o'clock. | 8 o'clock. | 9 o'clock. | 10 o'clock. | 11 o'clock. | 12 o'clock. | 1 o'clock. | 2 o'clock. | 3 o'clock. | 4 o'clock. | 5 o'clock. | 6 o'clock. | 7 o'clock. | 8 o'clock. | 9 o'clock. | 10 o'clock. | 11 o'clock. | 12 o'clock. | 1 o'clock. | 2 o'clock. | 3 o'clock. | 4 o'clock. | 5 o'clock. | 6 o'clock. | 7 o'clock. | 8 o'clock. | 9 o'clock. | 10 o'clock. | 11 o'clock. | 12 o'clock. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
|----|------|--------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| 21 | 38   | 43                 | 38    | 38         | 29         | 78         |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |             |             |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |             |             |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |             |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | </ |

**COURSE OF EXCHANGE.**

Amsterdam, 2 us. 32—Ditto at sight, 31-5—Rotterdam, 9-18—Hamburgh, 28-9—Altona, 28-10—Paris, 1 day's date 19-16—Ditto, 2 us. 20—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 41—Bilboa, 41—Palermo, per oz. 125d—Leghorn, 60—Genoa, 55—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 64—Oporto, 64—Dublin, per cent. 9½—Cork, 30. 9½—Agio B. of Holland, 4 per cent.

**Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th DECEMBER, 1809, to 20th JANUARY, 1810.**  
 N.B. In the 3 p. cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only. 36, Clements Lane.

| 1809.   | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | 4 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | Long Annuities. | Omnium. | Import. 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | Exchey. B. | Lottery Tickets. | Consols for Acct. | Irish Annuity. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Dec. 22 | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 20 29d       | —                | 69             | —          | 6 9        | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 23      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 19 20d       | —                | —              | —          | 5 9        | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 29      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 22 24d       | —                | —              | —          | 7 10       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 30      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 19 20d       | —                | —              | —          | 5 9        | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 1810.   |             |                     |            |            |            |                 |         |                    |                  |              |              |                  |                |            |            |                  |                   |                |                  |
| Jan. 2  | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 23 24d       | —                | —              | —          | 7 10       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 3       | 3274        | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 24 25d       | —                | —              | —          | 8 12       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 4       | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 24½          | —                | —              | —          | 11 7       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 5       | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 24½          | —                | —              | —          | 8 10       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 8       | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 25 20d       | —                | —              | —          | 8 11       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 9       | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 27 28d       | —                | —              | —          | 9 12       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 10      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 28 29d       | —                | —              | —          | 10 13      | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 11      | 1277        | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 28 27d       | —                | —              | —          | 11 14      | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 12      | 278         | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 186½ 28 27d  | —                | —              | —          | 11 14      | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 13      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | —            | —                | —              | —          | 9 13       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 15      | 15276½      | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 22 19d       | —                | —              | —          | 13 8       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 16      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 178½ 8 6p    | —                | —              | —          | 11 8       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 17      | —           | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 180 2 par 4p | —                | —              | —          | 10 6       | p 22 15          | 70½               | —              | —                |
| 19      | 19277       | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 4 8p         | —                | —              | —          | 8 11       | p 22 15          | 69½               | —              | —                |
| 20      | 277         | 69½                 | 69½        | 84½        | 84½        | 18½             | 2½      | 68½                | 7½               | —            | 186 7 6p     | —                | —              | —          | 8 11       | p 22 15          | 69½               | —              | —                |

**London Premiums of Insurance, January 20th, 1810.**

At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 14 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.  
 At 1½ gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford 1½ gs.—St. Helena, or China 2½ gs.  
 At 18 gs. re-4. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, (Comp. ships)—From Ports, &c.  
 At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.  
 At 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, or Senegambia—U. S. of America, (Chips, ships), return £5—Jamaica to U. S. of America 8gs.—At 12 gs. To Mosquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home—East Indies to London, — Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c. 18gs. with ret.  
 At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.  
 At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

**The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in January, 1810, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.**

The Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Navigation, £1055, £1050, ex Dividend £40 nett per annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £715 ex Dividend, £40 nett per annum.—Monmouthshire, £125 to £128 ex Dividend, £3 per share half-yearly, Debentures £90 to £94 per cent.—Leeds and Liverpool, £186, ex dividend.—Grand Junction, £231 to £236, ex dividend of £2 10s. per share clear.—Kennet and Avon, £45. 10s. to £48.—Wilts and Berks, £53. to £52. 10s.—Huddersfield, £41.—Rochdale, £40 to £40. 10s.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £20. to £23.—Grand Surrey old shares at £65, with new ditto attached. at par.—West India-Dock Stock at £181 per cent. ex dividend of £5 per cent. nett half-yearly.—East-India ditto, £135.—London Dock, £136 to £136. 10s. ex dividend £2. 15s. nett half-yearly.—Commercial Dock, £90 premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, £130 per share, ex dividend, £3 nett half-yearly.—Atlas, par.—East-London water-works, £227.—West-Middlesex ditto, £42 premium.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, £58 premium, with new subscription attached.